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CONTENTS

Article

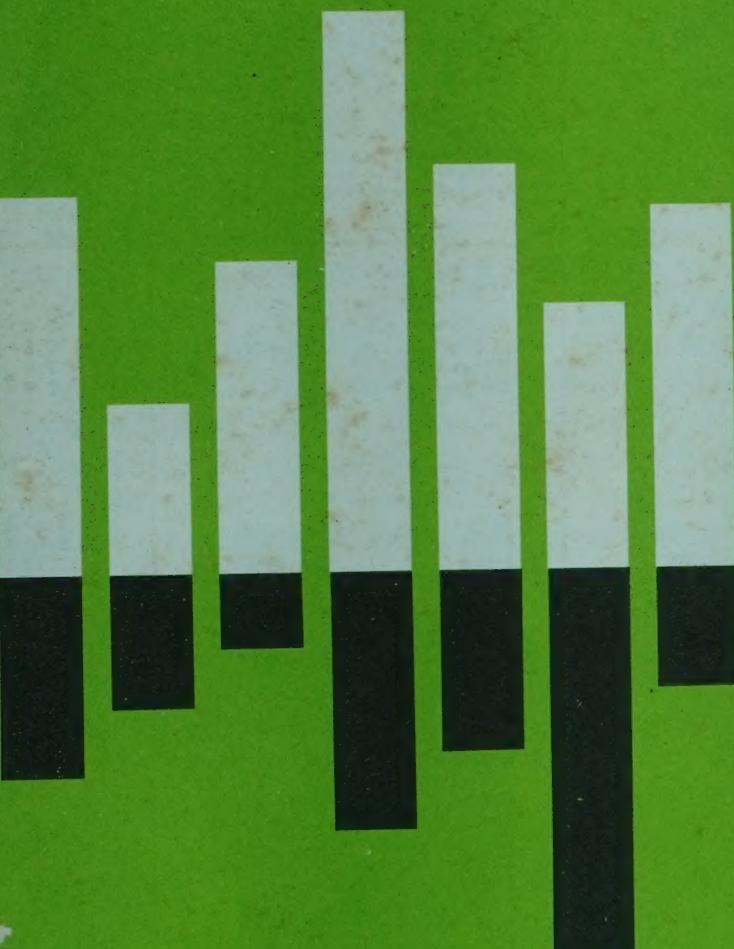
- The Importance of Agriculture to Humanity 1

Statistical Tables

- Production:** Chick-peas - Dry Beans - Dry Peas - Potatoes - Onions - Tomatoes - Sugar - Cattle Numbers - Meat - Dairy Products - Other Dairy Products 12

- External Trade:** Potatoes - Sugar - Meat - Milk - Butter - Cheese 24

- Prices:** Price Series of International Significance - Potatoes - Dried Fruit - Milk - Butter - Cheese - Rubber 34



CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers Nos. 1 to 12 of Volume 23

	23	23	23
ARTICLES			
Agricultural mechanization, production and employment	1	FRUIT	STATISTICS
Food and agricultural production in 1973, by regions and countries	3	Bananas: Developments and problems in the world banana market..... Possible international approaches.. Recent developments	9 9 2,5
Some observations on the basic principles and general strategy underlying integrated rural development	4	Citrus: Recent developments	2
Instability of production and its impact on stock requirements..	5		
World food and agricultural situation and outlook - Mid 1974 ..	6		
Meat-like products and their possible impact on the demand for meat	7/8	GRAINS	PRODUCTION
Population, food supply and agricultural development	9	World grain situation and outlook Outlook for 1974/75	5
World food and agricultural situation - Mid-October 1974 ..	10/11	Recent developments	5
Credit institutions and their impact on agricultural development in Africa.....	10/11	Situation in 1973/74	5
Effect of price changes on the demand for meat.....	12		
SPECIAL FEATURES			
International trade in processed food, feedstuffs and beverages	2	MEAT AND POULTRY	Beverages and beverage crops
Note on the turning point in trends of agricultural population and labour force in developing countries	9	Current world meat situation and short-term outlook	12
Recent milk price policies in high-income countries	10/11	Situation in 1973 and 1974....	12
		Outlook for 1975	12
		Recent developments	2,5
COMMODITY NOTES			
COCOA			
Recent developments	2,5	RICE	Fibres
COFFEE			
Recent developments	5	Recent developments	Cotton
DAIRY PRODUCTS			
Recent developments	2,5	Recent developments	3,9,12 3,12
Whey - An important potential protein source	4		
FATS AND OILS			
Recent developments	2,5		
FIBRES			
Recent developments: Jute, kenaf and allied fibres ... Sisal and henequen	2,5 2 9	SUGAR	Fruit
Recent fibre consumption trends		Recent developments	Apples and pears
World trade and consumption of jute goods, 1968-72	7/8		Bananas
			Citrus fruit.....
			Grapes
TEA			
Recent developments.....	4		
TOBACCO			
Recent developments	2,5		
WINE AND VINE PRODUCTS			
Current wine situation	9		
Recent developments	7/8	Recent developments	Grains
			Barley.....
			Maize
			Millet
			Oats
			Rice
			Rye
			Sorghum
			Wheat
Livestock and products			
Cattle	1		
Butter (annual data)	6		
Cheese (annual data).....	6		
Dairy products (monthly data)...	1,5,9		
Eggs, hen	5,12		
Meat	1,3,5,9,12		
Milk (annual data)	6,12		
Pigs	2		
Sheep	5		
Wool	5,12		
Oilseeds and oils			
Castor beans	5,10/11		
Copra	5,10/11		
Cottonseed	4,10/11		
Groundnuts	5,10/11		
Linseed	4,10/11		
Olives and olive oil	4,10/11		
Palm kernels and palm oil	5,10/11		
Rapeseed	4,10/11		
Sesame seed	5,10/11		
Soybeans	4,10/11		
Sunflowerseed	4,10/11		
Pulses			
Chick-peas	1,6		
Dry beans	1,6		
Dry peas	1,6		

Concluded on inside back cover

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO HUMANITY *

by E.M. OJALA

Introduction

Most warmly do I join in congratulating the Ontario Agricultural College on the attainment of its hundredth anniversary. The life span of the College has seen the evolution of Canada, not only as a great industrial nation, but also as one of the great agricultural exporting countries of the world. This export role is a tribute to the efficiency of Canadian agriculture and to its adaptation to the rising needs of the home population as well as to the changing opportunities and growing competition in markets abroad. The College, through the expanding influence of its teaching and research and the flow of its graduates into the community, has made a significant contribution to the growth, adaptation and efficiency of farming in this land.

It has been a century of tremendous change in agriculture — in Canada and in the world. In fact, the rate of change in this period — associated with industrialization, rising populations, higher incomes, and the advance of science and technology — has been unprecedented in human history. Agriculture has been transformed from decade to decade, even though it depends on biological processes that are eternal. The calorie value of the housewife's basket of food may not have changed much, but the diversification of her choice of foods has continually widened, reflecting the changing preferences of her family and the ability of the farmer and the processor to satisfy them. For the scientist, agriculture has been and is a constant challenge — a challenge to research, invention, experiment — to supplement human and animal power in production and to increase the yield of the biological processes, usually by the introduction into farming of inputs derived from industry, such as chemicals, machinery and equipment. Farmers, constantly under pressure to maintain or increase their incomes while adjusting

to changes in demand and technology, have needed the support of different kinds of institutions and policies, as farming has become a more sophisticated and complex commercial undertaking. During the next hundred years we can be sure that the pace of change will not slow down. A major impact will come from the pressures for development gathering force slowly and painfully in the developing regions, where most of the world's people live.

For a celebration such as this, it is fitting that my subject should be one that calls for a dynamic approach. What services does humanity expect from agriculture? What is the development role of this sector? It is to supply the quantity, quality and variety of agricultural products needed to satisfy the demand of the population; to increase its productivity steadily, so as to raise farmers' incomes; and to release resources, of both capital and labour, needed for the expansion of the non-agricultural sectors.

Agriculture has to fulfil its role in both the national and the world setting. Since this paper is concerned with the importance of agriculture to humanity, it has to take a world view. But since humanity is organized and seeks improved welfare in national groupings of population, the subject has to be studied at the national level also.

World agriculture is not a coherent, internally rational entity. It is an aggregate of national agricultural sectors, each growing and changing, rapidly or slowly, mainly in response to national environments, circumstances and policies. Ever since national populations have been in contact — through trade, exchange of information and transfers of plants and animals — national agricultural systems have been interacting to a greater or lesser degree. Access to overseas demand and exposure to, or protection from, supply influences abroad have been important in determining the size, structure and efficiency of the agricultural sectors of major agricultural trading nations, including Canada. But in most countries, the status of agriculture reflects largely the stage reached in the evolution of

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human productivity and welfare within the country itself.

This paper will focus attention first on agriculture's most basic task of providing adequate food supplies for mankind. The role of efficiency in agriculture, as the key to the industrial transformation of economies and the enjoyment by mankind of ever-rising consumption in more diversified patterns, will also be examined. The importance of agriculture as the source of livelihood for the families directly dependent on it will then be discussed. Too, agriculture, along with forestry is a guardian of the earth's fertility for future generations. The performance of world agriculture will be briefly assessed, and then the prospects and requirements for improving that performance in both developed and developing countries will be considered.

The provision of food

Adequacy and security of food supplies have always been the primary goals of humanity. In primeval times, the failure of hunting, fishing or cropping meant starvation and death for the people affected. Through successive millennia, mankind has gained a degree of ascendancy over nature. The introduction of sedentary agriculture, the taming and improvement of plants and animals, the management of water, the storage of food, and the purchase and sale of foodstuffs were early innovations that put man ahead of his hunger.

Over the last two hundred years, agriculture has made tremendous progress in the developed countries, coincident with their industrial development. Most of the farming area in many of these countries grows crops or improved fodders for feeding to animals, whose products add diversification and quality to the human diet. In these affluent societies, people have long taken for granted the regular availability of an abundance of diversified foods.

This success in a limited area of the world does not signify that mankind has won the battle for food. Whereas in Europe the last famine due to natural calamities occurred in 1846-51, in Ireland, localized or more widespread famines still occur or threaten in the developing world, the most recent being that experienced during the last two years in the Sahelian zone of Africa. The Sahel is having a good crop this year, but there are now serious warnings from southern Asia. Famine is the extreme. Unfortunately, there are many, many millions of people in the developing countries who exist perpetually on the edge of subsistence — their continuing if less dramatic deprivation is perhaps even more devastating in human terms than the famines of this age, which attract spasmodic international attention.

TABLE 1. — AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY AND PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION OF SOME BASIC FOODS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1969-71

Country	Per caput consumption of				Dietary energy supply	
	Cereals	Starchy roots	Sugar	Meat	Kcal per caput/day	Percentage of requirements
<i>..... Kilogramme/year</i>						
Canada	94.5	73.5	54.9	92.3	3 180	129
United States ...	89.9	53.1	56.1	111.3	3 330	126
Denmark	88.7	82.6	54.8	62.7	3 240	120
France	104.0	99.6	41.5	94.8	3 210	127
Italy	187.0	44.2	31.3	54.8	3 180	126
United Kingdom ..	107.1	101.1	52.7	76.5	3 190	126
Japan	180.1	35.8	28.1	19.7	2 510	107
New Zealand ...	99.8	68.9	52.2	112.2	3 200	121
Brazil	115.1	135.2	47.0	32.0	2 620	110
Mexico	160.4	10.6	48.9	22.8	2 580	111
Philippines	185.2	27.0	17.7	14.7	1 940	86
Morocco	188.2	9.3	27.1	15.3	2 220	92
India	176.0	17.0	18.5	1.5	2 070	94

There is great diversity of levels and patterns of food consumption in different countries.¹ In one group are the great meat eaters, New Zealand and the United States, consuming over 110 kg of meat per person per year, with 90-100 kg of cereals, a considerable amount of potatoes and over 50 kg of sugar. Canada and France are not far behind this group in meat consumption. Other developed countries tend to consume somewhat less meat per caput and rather more cereals or starchy roots or both. At very much lower average income levels are the populations of Brazil and Mexico, who consume much less meat — only 20-30 kg per year — but much more cereals and starchy roots and a relatively great amount of sugar. More typical developing countries, such as the Philippines and Morocco, consume only about one fifth or one sixth as much meat per person as do the developed countries, less sugar and starchy roots but twice as much cereals. Similar to these is India, except that average meat consumption is only 1.5 kg per person per year. The Japanese diet, low in meat and high in cereals, is more akin in this respect to that of the developing countries, but is high in fish.

The dietary energy supply available to the populations of developed countries averages around 3 200 kilocalories per person per day, some 20 to 25% above their calculated nutritional requirements. Various forms of malnutrition due to over-eating, and proneness to degenerative diseases, are believed to be associated with these levels and patterns of food consumption. In developing countries such as India, the Philippines and Morocco, on the other hand, the average supply of calories is from 6 to 14% below

¹ See Table 1.

nutritional requirements. A supply equal to 94% of requirements in India, for instance, means that if all the food available were distributed to individual inhabitants according to nutritional need, some 6% of the population — 35 million people — would have nothing. In fact, actual food distribution is uneven: a minority eat better than the average, so that for many millions food consumptions is much more than 6% below the level of their needs.

It is enlightening to look at the dietary differences between countries purely in terms of the usage of cereals, which are the most basic foods, and which are relatively abundant in industrialized countries.² In Canada and the United States, for instance, cereals are used at the rate of 800-900 kg per person per year. However, only about one tenth of this quantity is consumed directly as food, most of the remainder being fed to livestock to produce more expensive foods. In Europe, about 400-450 kg per person per year are used as food of which about one fourth is consumed directly and about one half used for animal feeding; the balance is used for manufacturing purposes. The situation is quite different in developing countries, where it is a struggle to attain an average annual supply of only about 200-250 kg per person per year, most of which is consumed directly as the main element of the diet.

In FAO recently, in the course of preparing for the World Food Conference [to be held in Rome next month], we attempted to make a new estimate of the number of hungry people in the world. Our method aims to assess, by an analysis of probabilities, the number of people whose food intake is below the energy cost of maintenance, so that they are

TABLE 2. — USE OF CEREALS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1969-71
(AVERAGE)

	Total use	Food	Non-food		<i>Kilogramme per year/caput</i>
			Feed	Other	
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES					
Canada	938	95	727	116	
United States	805	90	650	65	
Denmark	1 396	89	1 160	147	
France	449	104	299	46	
Italy	414	187	195	32	
United Kingdom	414	107	244	63	
Japan	313	180	102	31	
New Zealand	261	100	128	33	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES					
Brazil	246	115	95	36	
Mexico	273	160	69	44	
Philippines	211	185	9	17	
Morocco	244	188	31	25	
India	205	176	2	27	

SOURCE: FAO, Food Balance Sheets (unpublished).

forced to reduce activity. This means impaired working or learning ability, or reduced growth if they are children, or a steady loss of body weight.

Our estimate comes to the staggering figure of 460 million people, excluding China, for which we have no comparable basis of assessment. It is a conservative estimate. It is subject to all kinds of marginal doubts and errors. But it points to a human condition which is totally unacceptable in this century: 15% of mankind without enough to eat. Nearly all of these people eke out their lives in the developing regions of the world, where they constitute about one fourth of the total population. Most of them are in Asia, where 30% of the people are thus affected. Africa has 25% of its population in this category, the Near East 18% and Latin America 13%; in all these regions not only the percentages, but also the actual numbers of people, are lower than in Asia. These people are, of course, the poorest of the world community. The most vulnerable groups are the children, women in pregnancy and lactation, and then working adults. It must be stressed that the 460 million reflect a regular condition in the present world. Probably as many again fall into this category in times of economic distress or poor harvests.

The above are statistical approximations. But there is supporting evidence from other approaches. For instance, recent WHO studies have shown that more than half the deaths of children under the age of five in Latin America, a relatively better-fed region, are directly or indirectly due to nutritional deficiencies. The available clinical and anthropometric data point to a cautious estimate that, for the developing world as a whole, almost half of all children under five years of age suffer from some degree of malnutrition, and this includes a minority subject to severe forms. For all too many of those seriously affected, malnutrition compounded by infection and disease will lead inevitably to premature death.

The conclusion is inescapable that agriculture, in its basic role as food provider, is still failing humanity as a whole, although it has succeeded, even to an exaggerated degree, in the countries that have been able to industrialize. There is progress of a kind. FAO data indicate that over the decade of the 1960s, in the developing world as a whole, average per capita food supplies increased from 91% of requirements to 95%. However, because of the rapid increase in total population over the decade, the actual numbers of undernourished people may have increased.

Agricultural efficiency - key to the consumer society

The importance of agriculture in the material welfare of humanity goes far beyond the provision of adequate food supplies. Since food is a primary

² See Table 2.

need, its production must have first claim on the labour available in any community. If food productivity is low in a community — as in societies at an early stage of economic development — nearly everyone has to engage in food production. It is only as rising efficiency in food production permits more and more workers to engage in other occupations, without detriment to food supplies, that higher levels of general economic and social welfare can be attained. A virtually unlimited appetite for non-food goods is a basic characteristic of humanity as income levels rise. Such goods have to be produced. A high degree of efficiency in agriculture is thus one of the keys to the high levels of economic welfare enjoyed in industrialized countries.

Data available³ for a number of countries on different continents enable us to assess, in a broad indicative sense, the status of agricultural efficiency in the context of general development. These data show for each country the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture in 1970 and at the beginning of the three previous decades. Comparison between the 1970 figures and the earlier estimates enables us to determine the degree and rate of change over the last 30 years.

The diversity of the conditions revealed is striking. At one extreme there are African countries where more than 90% of the national work force are engaged in agriculture. At the other extreme is the United Kingdom, a highly industrialized food-importing country, with only 3% of its work force in agriculture. Even more striking is the fact that the United States manages not only to feed its own population at very high levels, but also to export grains to the rest of the world, with only 4% of its work force in agriculture. The same is true of Canada, whose grain exports are a larger proportion of total output, and of New Zealand, which exports three to four times as much food as is consumed at home. These levels of agricultural productivity are truly remarkable. India, with two thirds of her population engaged in agriculture, is representative of a large number of developing countries, including China. In some of the more developed Latin American countries, the proportion of workers in agriculture falls below 50%. The proportion is 10 to 20% in most developed market-economy countries. All in all, about half the world's work force is engaged in agriculture. This must be regarded as a very primitive stage in the evolution of agriculture's potential contribution to the material welfare of mankind.

In industrialized countries such as Canada, most people are conscious of agriculture — if at all — only as one of the many lines of production that serve their wants and needs. To such high levels of over-all consumption as enjoyed in Canada, the

TABLE 3. — PROPORTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE¹

Country	1940	1950	1960	1970
..... Percent				
Canada	² 25	³ 19	13	8
United States	19	12	7	4
Denmark	29	25	18	12
France	⁴ 36	⁵ 27	25	22
Italy	⁴ 48	⁵ 40	31	21
United Kingdom	⁶ 6	⁵ 5	4	3
Japan	⁷ 48	47	33	21
New Zealand	⁷ 23	⁸ 18	15	12
Brazil	67	58	52	44
Mexico	65	58	55	47
India	⁸ 73	79	74	68
Philippines	⁸ 73	69	74	69
Morocco	⁴ 74	⁷ 71	64	61
Turkey	¹⁰ 82	86	78	69
Sudan .....	...	90	86	80
Chad .....	...	97	95	91

SOURCE: FAO, *Production Yearbooks*.

¹ For the first two periods the definition given was: "Population engaged in agricultural occupations as percent of total active population." — ² 1941. — ³ 1951. — ⁴ 1936. — ⁵ 1954. — ⁶ 1931. — ⁷ 1930. — ⁸ 1939. — ⁹ 1952. — ¹⁰ 1935.

contribution of agricultural goods is proportionately small. In fact, as levels of economic welfare rise, the relative contribution of agriculture to total economic welfare diminishes. Humanity is no longer as dependent as in earlier times on farms and forests to supply the raw materials for clothing, housing and furnishing. Nylon fibres and fabrics, ferro-concrete walls and iron roofing owe nothing to agriculture and forestry. These substitutions of non-agricultural products are another factor in the relative diminution of agriculture's contribution to economic welfare.

This relative shift in production away from agriculture has been observed from the viewpoint of distribution of the labour force as between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. It may also be looked at in terms of the composition of the national product,⁴ examining for a number of countries at different levels of development the value added by agriculture taken as a percentage of gross domestic product for selected years since 1950. The most striking feature of such a study is the indication that in highly industrialized countries, the contribution of agriculture to current levels of economic welfare (1970) is less than 10%, even with forestry and fishery included. In the United States and the United Kingdom the figure is as low as 3%, and in Canada, a major grain exporter, around 4%. In the least developed countries of the world, the figure rises to 40 and even 50%, reflecting the low level of over-all economic and social welfare, measured

³ See Table 3.

⁴ See Table 4.

TABLE 4. - AGRICULTURAL¹ VALUE ADDED AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

Country	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Percent					
Canada	13	9	7	5	4
United States	7	5	4	3	3
Denmark	21	18	14	11	8
France	15	11	9	7	6
Italy	*23	20	13	12	9
United Kingdom	6	5	3	3	3
Japan	*23	23	13	10	7
Brazil	27	25	18	18	13
Mexico	23	22	16	15	11
India	—	—	50	46	44
Philippines	39	35	27	25	30
Sudan	—	61	57	48	41
Nigeria	67	66	63	54	45
Chad	—	—	55	51	54

SOURCE: United Nations, *Yearbooks of National Accounts Statistics* and United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, August 1974.

¹ Includes forestry and fishery. — * 1951.

by Canadian standards, available to the populations of those countries.

Food has no substitute. The fact that in Canada and some other industrialized countries agriculture employs less than 10% of the work force, and contributes less than 5% of the total package of goods and services consumed by the population, does not imply that their people are poorly fed. In fact, the 3 to 5% who are farmers in developed countries feed their national communities far better than do the 70 to 90% engaged in this sector in developing countries. Fully adequate food consumption levels enjoyed

as a minor element in a large and diversified pattern of over-all consumption, and achieved with only a small part of the working population engaged in agriculture, are a tribute to the productivity of the people in all lines of production, not least in agriculture.

Livelihood for farm people

Another indication of the importance of agriculture to humanity is the proportion dependent on this sector for their livelihood. FAO has made an analysis⁵ designed to throw light on this aspect of agriculture's contribution to human welfare, estimating total population and numbers of people dependent on agriculture, by major groupings of countries at intervals over the period 1950 to 1975, with projections to 1980 and 1985. The changes over time in those estimates and projections indicate the annual growth rates over the different time periods.⁶ The proportion of the total population dependent on agriculture is practically equal to, and moves parallel with, the proportion of the economically active population that is engaged in agriculture.⁷ But the concept is different and more appropriate to a focus on the welfare of the agricultural population itself.

The study confirms that in 1970 half of humanity were directly dependent upon agriculture for their life and welfare. While, as mentioned earlier, this reflects a comparatively primitive stage in the eco-

⁵ See Tables 5A and 5B.

⁶ See Table 6.

⁷ As indicated in Table 3.

TABLE 5A. - ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC GROUPINGS OF COUNTRIES, 1950-85

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
..... Millions							
I. DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES							
Total population	575	649	689	725	764	807	852
Agricultural population	153	123	109	96	84	72	62
Percent	26.6	19.0	15.8	13.2	11.0	8.9	7.3
II. DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES							
Total population	1 085	1 357	1 540	1 765	2 031	2 335	2 675
Agricultural population	809	947	1 031	1 124	1 221	1 316	1 403
Percent	74.6	69.8	66.9	63.7	60.1	56.4	52.4
III. CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES							
Total population	826	976	1 060	1 145	1 233	1 325	1 422
Agricultural population	617	629	638	642	642	639	631
Percent	74.7	64.4	60.2	56.1	52.1	48.2	44.4
WORLD							
Total population	2 486	2 982	3 289	3 635	4 028	4 467	4 949
Agricultural population	1 579	1 699	1 778	1 862	1 947	2 027	2 096
Percent	63.5	57.0	54.1	51.2	48.3	45.4	42.4

SOURCE: "Projections of World Agricultural Population," by W. Schulte, L. Naiken and A. Bruni, FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 1972 (supplemented by authors).

TABLE 5B. - LOCATION OF WORLD AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC GROUPINGS OF COUNTRIES, 1950-85

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
..... Millions							
I. DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES							
Agricultural population	153 9.7	123 7.2	109 6.1	96 5.2	84 4.3	72 3.6	62 3.0
Percent of world total							
II. DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES							
Agricultural population	809 51.2	947 55.8	1 031 58.0	1 124 60.3	1 221 62.7	1 316 64.9	1 403 66.9
Percent of world total							
III. CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES							
Agricultural population	617 39.1	629 37.0	638 35.9	642 34.5	642 33.0	639 31.5	631 30.1
Percent of world total							
WORLD							
Agricultural population	1 579 100	1 699 100	1 778 100	1 862 100	1 947 100	2 027 100	2 096 100
Percent							

SOURCE: "Projections of World Agricultural Population", by W. Schulte, L. Naiken and A. Bruni, FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 1972 (supplemented by authors).

nomic development of mankind, it also demonstrates that agriculture is still by far the world's largest industry. Today it must provide income for almost two thousand million people. Only about 5% of these are in the developed market-economy countries.⁸ The farm families of Canada would be a good sample of this group. Another 6% of them live on the collective, cooperative, state and private

farms of the eastern European countries and the U.S.S.R. About one quarter of them are organized in the communes of China. The remainder — almost one and a quarter thousand million people — live on the lands of Africa, the rest of Asia and Latin America. They are mostly small farmers and their families, but also include millions of nomadic families tending their flocks and herds on the arid lands of Africa and Arabia, and millions of landless labourers and their families in all developing regions — among the poorest and hungriest people on this earth.

Some additional points that emerge from the study are of great interest. Thus, in the developed market-economy countries as a whole, the number of people dependent on agriculture is declining rapidly, from 153 million in 1950 to an estimated 84 million in 1975, with only 62 million projected for 1985. On the other hand, in the developing market-economy countries, the absolute number of the agricultural population, amounting to an estimated 1 221 million in 1975, or 60% of the total population, is rising steadily, although the proportion is declining.

In 1970, in the developed market-economy countries, some 13% of the population were dependent on agriculture. In all these countries, as already noted, both the numbers and the proportions are declining rapidly, as the farm people move away to non-agricultural occupations. However, in very few countries do the numbers decline fast enough to bring the proportion of the agricultural population down to the share of agriculture's contribution to the gross domestic product (or national income). Thus in Canada, whereas 8% of the population were employed in agriculture in 1970, the sector contributed (or earned and received) only 4% of the gross domestic product. The disparities are much wider in some

TABLE 6. - GROWTH RATES OF TOTAL POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC GROUPINGS OF COUNTRIES, 1950-85

	1950- 60	1960- 65	1965- 70	1970- 75	1975- 80	1980- 85
..... Percent per year						
I. DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES						
Total population	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Agricultural population	-2.2	-2.4	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1
II. DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES						
Total population	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Agricultural population	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
III. CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES						
Total population	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Agricultural population	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
WORLD						
Total population	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Agricultural population	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7

SOURCE: "Projections of World Agricultural Population", by W. Schulte, L. Naiken and A. Bruni, FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 1972 (supplemented by authors).

⁸ Canada, United States, Denmark, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa.

countries, such as France and Italy, and in developing countries generally.⁹ Although this comparison is subject to some qualifications, it shows correctly that average money incomes per caput of the population engaged in agriculture are lower than those of the non-agricultural population. On the face of things, it would appear that the agricultural work force is relatively underpaid for its services to the rest of the community.

The truth is much more complicated. Recent studies have brought out the fact that a large proportion of the farm output in many developed countries comes from a relatively small number of large capital-intensive producing units utilizing advanced technology. Thus, in the United States in 1965 1% of the farms produced one quarter of the nation's farm output; in Canada in 1966, 22% of all farms produced 64% of the farm output.¹⁰ On these fully viable units, the incomes of the managers and working staff may well be comparable with the returns considered acceptable in urban industry. The low average income for the farm sector as a whole reflects the preponderance of relatively small farm units persisting with more traditional farming methods, mainly because many of the most modern technologies have only limited scope on small enterprises. The continuing rapid advance of agricultural technology in the industrial countries combines with the rising standards of what constitutes good living, to render more and more of the smaller farms economically non-viable. The proportion of part-time farmers is already very high in many developed countries.

The relative disparity of agricultural income levels is a much more serious problem in developing than in developed countries, for four reasons. First, the absolute income levels of most rural people in developing countries are much lower, so low in fact as to be unimaginable in a developed country. Second, the proportion of the population affected is much greater — three quarters instead of one tenth or less. Third, while the proportion of the agricultural population is falling, the absolute numbers are rising and cannot but rise steadily for the next thirty to fifty years, before a decline in numbers may be expected to begin. Lastly, there is practically no alternative employment in the rural areas. Thus, the development process in the developing countries, where most of humanity lives, places especially heavy burdens upon agriculture. This sector, in which average income levels are miserably low, must not only produce increasing supplies of food for populations growing at rates never before recorded, but also find productive employment for increasing numbers of people. The production imperative calls for the maximum possible advances in technology.

The employment imperative calls for a very selective approach in the adoption of technology, to avoid creating a labour redundancy rate far above what the small industrial sectors can absorb.

Custodian of the environment

There is a further aspect of agriculture's importance to humanity which has received wider recognition in recent decades. Agriculture, along with forestry, is the main custodian of the earth's fertility and of the non-material satisfactions which people derive from the rural landscape. Much concern has been expressed in developed countries at the danger of pollution of waters by the run-off from fields treated repeatedly with heavy dressings of chemical fertilizers. More directly serious has been the contamination of foods with residues of pesticides and insecticides used to control pests in the production process on farms. In some developed countries social controls have been introduced in the form of a ban or restrictions on the use of DDT and other persistent organo-chlorine products. Some sectors of the public have also stressed the dangers to the wildlife of the countryside from the widespread use of such chemicals in agriculture. The dense concentrations of livestock, especially cattle in feedlots, a feature of modern animal husbandry in industrialized countries, are coming under critical observation as possible sources of pollution by effluents. It is already clear that many of these problems are serious enough to influence the course of agricultural research and practice in the coming years. The conservation of agricultural resources and the protection of the environment are likely to gain in importance to humanity as populations increase, and will become increasingly subject to public policy, including agricultural policy, particularly in developed countries.

Performance of agriculture

But leaving aside the environment problem, the importance of agriculture to humanity has been reviewed essentially in a long-term perspective with respect to the three main aspects of this industry's role — food supply, farm incomes and the release of labour. These aspects are obviously inter-related. Taking a broad view of the world, we have to conclude that in all these respects agriculture — the sector as distinct from the farmers — is still far from fulfilling adequately its role, although the reasons for this are often to be found in general conditions or policies or in other sectors.

It must be added at once that the situation is not homogeneous throughout the world. In the developed countries — both market economies and cen-

⁹ See Tables 3 and 4.

¹⁰ See FAO, *Agricultural adjustment in developed countries*, Conference paper C73/16, Rome, 1973.

trally planned economies — the over-all food production problem has basically been solved, in the sense that the populations of these countries, with the aid of inter-trade and some food imports from the developing world, have all the food they can eat and more than they need. This is a result of the productivity of their agriculture. In fact, their diet is resource-expensive, including a large proportion of foods derived from the feeding of animals. Some 30% of mankind live in these countries. Most of the rest of humanity live on rather monotonous diets, based primarily on cereals or starchy roots or both — and at least one quarter of this group, some 15% of humanity, do not have enough even of this simple diet to meet their minimum physiological needs.

Although more data are needed on this point, it is possible that the farm income problem has also been more or less solved in some of the centrally planned countries which have organized agriculture in large production units, in the sense that the agricultural population may enjoy income levels comparable with those attained outside agriculture. All developed countries retain more labour in agriculture than is justified by current farming technologies, but it can hardly be said that this seriously limits the general welfare.

In developed market economies the farm income problem in normal times is mainly concentrated in the remaining inefficiencies associated with small farm structures, especially in unfavourable environments. In these circumstances the agricultural policies of the governments are increasingly in need of review. The economic arguments in favour of stabilizing farmers' prices by government intervention are well known and accepted. But it is being more widely recognized that the farm price instrument should be used to orient production and maintain incomes on the efficient commercial farms, rather than to attempt to provide urban-level incomes for the operators of small, less efficient, non-viable farms. Price levels designed to achieve the latter social purpose are bound to be more and more costly and ineffectual because of the continuing advance of technology, and to cause the consumer to pay more for food than would be necessary to ensure the desired output from the commercial farms. Governments are therefore giving more weight in agricultural policy to structural adjustment programmes designed to facilitate the amalgamation or cooperative servicing of small farms, the retirement or transfer from agriculture of many of the people on non-viable farms, and the incorporation of their land into larger commercial holdings. Some of these people may be absorbed into activities associated with non-food uses of land — such as recreation, parks, beautification, conservation, forestry — for which the income elasticity of demand in affluent

societies is high. On the outcome of such adjustment policies will depend the economic and social health of agriculture in the industrialized countries, and the further increase in the efficiency with which it contributes to the food supplies and general welfare of the populations of these countries.

It is predominantly in the developing regions that agriculture is not yet serving humanity well enough, although output has been rising at a relatively rapid pace. It is well known that a minority of farmers in these regions, having large holdings, are relatively wealthy. But the high proportion of the work force in agriculture in these regions portrays prevailing conditions of low productivity and rural poverty, with inadequate or primitive food supplies and minimal consumption of non-agricultural goods.

As already stated,¹¹ labour is being released from agriculture in the developing countries, and the transformation of their predominantly agricultural economies is proceeding. But it lacks momentum. It is a perpetual struggle against great odds. Population increase is very fast. The land tenure systems are commonly inequitable and the agrarian structures often weaken farmers' incentive to incur expenses to increase output for the market; the distribution systems are frequently exploitative and further discourage incentive to venture into the market; illiteracy is rampant and extension systems inadequately developed; agricultural research is poorly endowed; and the industrial sector is too small to absorb much labour from agriculture or to produce the flow of fertilizers, pesticides and machinery needed to raise farming efficiency.

There are some senses in which humanity may be said to have handicapped or overloaded agriculture in these regions. Certainly the political and administrative processes have not always been managed in ways conducive to a mass agricultural development. Moreover, the population explosion in these underdeveloped economies poses problems for agriculture far beyond what the sector had to face in the presently developed countries when they were at a similar stage of development. While the total population increase is low, and is slowing down, in the developed and centrally planned countries, it is very high and rising in the developing countries (except China).¹² This means that the demands being placed on agriculture by humanity — for both food and livelihood — through sheer increase in numbers of people, are greatest and are even rising in the regions where food production is currently least efficient, and lowest and diminishing in the areas of greatest farm productivity.

It is hard to see how agriculture alone can carry the major share of the employment burden of these

¹¹ See Table 3.

¹² See Tables 5A and 5B.

rapidly increasing populations, while also raising production dramatically. *The comprehensive development of the whole rural sector, including human and non-agricultural resources, linked dynamically with the urban areas, must replace agricultural development as the goal of policy, and provide the setting for agricultural development programmes.* For if incomes cannot be made to rise much more rapidly in the vast rural populations, what markets will be available for non-agricultural goods and services, on which the industrial transformation of these poor economies must be based? Above all, bold innovations are needed in the structure of agricultural production. Individual farms of a few acres, operated by an illiterate and indebted farmer and his family with hand labour or a hungry ox, are no basis on which to build the rates of increase in farm output and family income that are necessary. The self-organization of such farms and farmers in much larger production units or systems, through farmers' cooperatives or associations of various kinds according to national preferences, is essential if available improved technologies are to be more rapidly demonstrated and applied, and necessary supporting services such as marketing, processing, credit, extension, storage and supplies of modern inputs — improved seeds, fertilizers and machinery — are to be established and utilized in an effective manner.

Future prospects for food demand and supply

What are the prospects for the evolution of world agriculture in the future, especially as regards food? Projections of demand for food in 1985, for the world and major regional groupings of countries, were prepared by FAO for the World Food Conference.¹³ At the same time, FAO made extrapolations to 1985 of the food production growth rates based on performance in individual countries over the period 1961-73. The projections underscored the following points:

(i) The projected growth rates of demand for food in the developed countries — 1.4 to 1.7% annually — are low, reflecting slow population increase and low income elasticity of demand for food.

(ii) Demand for food is projected to grow much faster in the developing countries — 3.1 to 4.0% per year — because of rapid population growth and the low starting levels of food consumption.

(iii) The extrapolated growth rates of food production — 2.4 to 3.5% per year — are more comparable for all groups of countries, but for developed countries they exceed considerably the projected growth rates of demand, while for developing coun-

TABLE 7. — PROJECTIONS OF FOOD DEMAND AND EXTRAPOLATIONS OF FOOD PRODUCTION TO 1985

	Volume growth rates	
	Demand	Production ¹
	Percent per year	
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1.5	2.8
Market economies	1.4	2.4
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	1.7	3.5
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	3.6	2.6
Africa	3.8	2.5
Asia and Far East	3.4	2.4
Latin America	3.6	2.9
Near East	4.0	3.1
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	3.1	2.6
All developing countries	3.4	2.6
WORLD	2.4	2.7

¹ Base period 1961-73.

tries they fall considerably short of demand growth — in fact, they often do not even keep up with projected population growth.

(iv) If the comparison between demand and production is made at the world level, it would appear that food production could exceed the growth of demand, the surplus capacity of the developed countries more than offsetting the deficit in the developing regions. This is a purely arithmetical result, and is not the solution to the world food problem.

It is comforting that world agriculture appears to have the potential capacity to produce sufficient food to meet the projected demands of humanity, at least up to 1985. But the developed countries will not continue to produce export surpluses up to their capacity if there is no one to buy. As regards cereals only, the projections imply a cereals deficit in the developing importing countries by 1985 of around 100 million tons a year, three times the developing countries' gross imports in 1969-71. This quantity could cost 15-20 thousand million dollars, about equal to the total current flow of official and private funds to developing countries. It is impossible to foresee the developing countries themselves being able to pay for such imports, and there is no indication at present that either the exporting countries or the world community as a whole would foot the bill.

There is a more fundamental point: *Charity*, however worthy and indeed indispensable in times of famine threats, is not a solution compatible with world development and with agriculture's contribution to it. North American and European agriculture can produce food for the developing countries, but not incomes for their farmers.

¹³ See Table 7.

Policy implications

If world agriculture is to rise to the challenge of its potential importance to humanity, top priority must be given to speeding up the growth of food output and agricultural productivity in the developing countries. The task is clearly defined. It is to raise the rate of increase in food production in the developing regions of the world from the present 2.6% a year to 3.6% a year. Every year of shortfall below the target is a year of hunger for millions.

The prime responsibility for modernizing the rural world in the developing countries rests with the governments of those countries. But assistance is needed from all other countries in a position to help, on a scale that breaks dramatically with the modest levels of today. The present flow of international resources for agricultural development in the developing countries is about 1.5 thousand million dollars per year. FAO maintains that this amount is about a third of what is urgently required if agriculture in these countries is to fulfil its role. Such needs as an expanding flow of fertilizers at reasonable prices; land and water development; and massive training programmes for farmers, agricultural officials and rural administrators could benefit from the active cooperation of developed countries.

At the same time, the food production capacity of the industrialized countries has a direct role to play: it can and should be mobilized constructively for the benefit of humanity at large. More food could be produced for distribution to the world's hungry, especially children, through international channels such as the World Food Programme and UNICEF. Furthermore, only the agriculturally productive nations can produce enough cereals, and only the wealthy nations can afford to carry the food stocks, needed to ensure world food security from year to year. It is not good enough in this age that adequate cereal supplies should depend on the vagaries of each harvest, leaving humanity exposed to the danger of food shortages and high prices if crops fail in any major producing region of the world. Following the initiative of FAO, governments are moving toward implementing a minimum world food security policy based on a coordinated network of national stock holdings, with regular intergovernmental consultations on stock levels. Interested developing countries will be assisted to hold stocks, but their main priority is to increase production for current consumption. *A major responsibility falls upon developed countries to evolve and pursue mutually consistent national production and stock policies*, designed to protect their commercial cereals trade from severe fluctuations due to seasonal factors, and to permit them to absorb, through food aid or

emergency relief, the major shock of the most serious shortfalls in vulnerable developing countries due to natural disasters, and chronic hunger.

Toward a world food policy

It is not enough to seek the fulfilment of agriculture's importance to humanity through purely national approaches. Humanity can no longer do without a world food policy, to be defined, adopted and implemented by all nations as a common task. The elements of such a policy should include:

- acceleration of the rate of increase of food production in developing countries by 40% overall — the governments of individual countries to establish national goals in conformity with their development plans, including the integration of the rural poor into the main stream of development;
- mobilization of the additional international resources needed to supplement the efforts of developing countries to achieve this acceleration in food production — the present flow of foreign development assistance to agriculture to be trebled, from both traditional and new donors;
- implementation of a global policy of minimum food security, based primarily on a coordinated network of national stocks, such as is now being promoted under the auspices of FAO, and entailing long-term help to developing countries in building up and maintaining food reserves;
- establishment of an improved world food information and outlook system. This calls for improvements in crop forecasting methods (including the use of remote sensing) and in the analysis and dissemination of crop information to be used in policy formulation by governments and intergovernmental agencies, and for the adaptation of modern techniques of meteorology and climatology to the requirements of global food-crop reporting;
- the design and implementation of more effective food-aid policies for emergencies, supplementary feeding programmes, and developmental and stock-building projects in developing countries. Aside from international guidelines and intergovernmental consultations, this will require governments of developed countries to take account of foreseen food-aid needs in the planning and implementation of their national agricultural production programmes;
- the elaboration by governments and industry of a generally accepted world fertilizer policy, designed to ensure that farmers, particularly in developing countries, have access to adequate fertilizers and other modern inputs, on which the success of the "green revolution" depends. This would entail a more orderly expansion of fertilizer production

growth in line with projected demand; research on improved fertilizer use and on use of alternative plant nutrients, such as organic materials; and the establishment of an international fertilizer-aid scheme. Measures are also needed to encourage a rational, and economically and socially desirable, location of expansion of the world fertilizer industry, in particular to increase the self-sufficiency in fertilizers in the developing countries, where the production response to increased fertilizer use can be greater than in developed countries.

Need for a [global framework]

It is obvious that such a world food policy can only be designed and implemented in an international framework. This, in turn, calls for a recognition of the global dimensions of the food problem, of the interdependence of nations in matters of agriculture and food. This may sound obvious in a country like Canada, whose agricultural fortunes are intimately linked through trade with those of other countries, but it is not yet a generally accepted truth.

Governments of all types of countries have taken into their hands important instruments of policy for adjusting their national agricultural sectors to changes in demand, in technology, in social and economic objectives and in trade. All too frequently, national agricultural policies which seek to balance supply and demand at acceptable levels of farm income through price supports, are implemented with the aid of negative trade policies which distort the agricultural development of other trading countries, especially developing exporting countries who lack the financial strength to protect their farmers and their trade.

The continuance of purely inward-looking national agricultural policies will contribute to periodic imbalances and instability of international agricultural trade and prices, which could well become more frequent and more damaging to the economies of both developing and developed countries. Governments are not likely to relinquish their interventions in agriculture. *The critical question for the future is therefore whether governments — of developed, centrally planned and developing countries — can find out how to use the instruments in their hands to develop national adjustment policies which serve essential national interests and at the same time contribute to the achievement of agreed international food and agricultural development objectives.* It will take a sustained exercise in international cooperation. Such

an exercise was launched by the decision of the FAO Member Governments a year ago that FAO should evolve a possible strategy of international agricultural adjustment, which the FAO Conference defined¹⁴ as "the task of bringing and keeping the supply and demand for agricultural products, as well as the factors of production, into a more satisfactory relationship with each other both within and between countries." This was a historic decision. It may mark the beginning of a concerted attempt by governments to manage the needed changes in world agriculture in an agreed manner, for the benefit of producers and consumers in all countries. The broad objectives were agreed. They include all the major aspects of agriculture's importance to humanity. A possible strategy for their attainment through the gradual harmonization of national agricultural adjustment policies is being drawn up for further consideration and progressive implementation by governments. There is far to go. But international agricultural adjustment thus initiated may provide the agreed global framework within which world agriculture can most quickly rise to the fulfilment of its role in human advancement.

Task for the academic world

Before concluding it is proper to ask what all this means for the academic world. One of the historical roles of seats of higher learning, among which the Ontario Agricultural College has now reached a venerable age, is to provide opportunities for detached observation and study of human phenomena, so as to place them in perspective in time and space. Agriculture, because of its primary nature, tends to be considered predominantly a matter for nationally oriented policies, but the present age calls for a widening of horizons beyond the legitimate but in today's world unacceptably narrow national bounds, to take account of what are rapidly becoming global imperatives. It is only when such a point of view has been accepted by the majority of nations that the farm will everywhere be able to perform efficiently the tasks which biology, ecology and the nature of man have assigned to it in the service of humanity. The evolution of agriculture in Canada and in some other parts of the world has been rapid in the past hundred years, but the challenges facing this sector in the next century will be far greater and broader than any in the past. These challenges will provide the setting for the future contribution of the Ontario Agricultural College.

¹⁴ C73/REP, para. 105.

Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:

- ... Data not available
- * Unofficial figures
- None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
- () Data excluded from totals
- F FAO estimate

N.B. - In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Chick-peas: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974¹

Tableau 1. - Pois chiches: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
..... 1 000 hectares .....				..... 1 000 metric tons				
WORLD	11 862	10 333	9 729	10 467	7 040	6 576	6 343	5 879
AFRICA	469	495	530	531	260	301	324	331
Algeria	19	28 F	29 F	30 F	9	13 F	13 F	14 F
Ethiopia	272	303	306 F	308 F	165	198	196 F	198 F
Morocco	136	53	84	80 F	65	34	79	80 F
Tanzania	10	75 F	75 F	75 F	3	31	12 F	12 F
Tunisia	20	26 F	27 F	28 F	8	13 F	14 F	14 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	134	118	338	358	120	90	364	371
Mexico	134	118	338	357 F	120	90	364	370 F
SOUTH AMERICA	19	27	21	19	13	15	8	12
Argentina	6	4	2	*4	5	4	2	5
Chile	8	20	16	11	4	9	4	*5
ASIA	10 843	9 452	8 590	9 328	6 442	6 016	5 496	5 023
Bangladesh	55	72	60	64 F	36	60	41	45 F
Burma	117	168	163	170 F	59	86	83	85 F
India	9 252	7 912	6 968	7 691	5 535	5 081	4 537	4 006
Iran	104	100 F	100 F	100 F	49	50 F	55 F	60 F
Pakistan	1 170	964	1 017	1 045	639	510	554	575
Syrian Arab Republic	41	44	69	57	26	36	28	48
Turkey	86	178	186	186 F	89	183	185	190
EUROPE	399	240	250	231	206	154	151	142
Greece	20	26	27	23 F	15	24	24	21 F
Italy	66	23	18	18 F	41	24	20	20 F
Portugal	71	38	47	48	23	14	16	16 F
Spain	237	148	153	136	124	88	87	81
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	399	240	252	232	205	155	154	145
Western Europe	397	238	248	229	204	152	149	140
Other developed market economies	2	2	4	4	1	3	5	5
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	11 463	10 091	9 475	10 232	6 833	6 419	6 187	5 732
Africa	461	489	524	525	251	291	316	320
Latin America	153	145	359	377	133	105	372	383
Near East	250	340	385	361	181	286	284	318
Far East	10 599	9 117	8 208	8 970	6 269	5 736	5 214	4 710
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Europe and U.S.S.R.	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

¹ 1974, preliminary figures

¹ 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 2. - Dry beans: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974¹Tableau 2. - Haricots secs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
WORLD	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
AFRICA	22 032	22 670	23 398	23 061	9 818	10 815	11 238	11 238
Angola	77	120 F	120 F	120 F	59	70 F	72 F	72 F
Burundi	168	322	534	500 F	120	234	245	250 F
Cameroon	56	72 F	60 F	75 F	37	35 F	35 F	37 F
Dahomey	94	78 F	80 F	75 F	24	24	17 F	32 F
Ethiopia	88	98 F	99 F	99 F	62	76 F	78 F	78 F
Madagascar	61	72 F	72 F	72 F	49	61	61 F	61 F
Niger	479	950 F	800 F	850 F	74	70	25 F	25 F
Rwanda	121	155	160	160 F	87	131	133	135 F
South Africa	88	73 F	70	72	45	56	45	53
Tanzania	202	260 F	260 F	260 F	88	162	130 F	130 F
Uganda	144	270 F	250 F	250 F	94	180 F	160 F	160 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	2 855	2 584	2 608	2 715	1 915	2 002	2 160	2 295
Canada	31	54	54	65	46	88	79	93
Dominican Republic	32	*31	*33	*35	22	*30	*32	*34
El Salvador	29	40	45	*45	18	27	37	*36
Guatemala	76	100 F	110 F	110 F	50	65	*71	70 F
Haiti	39	41 F	41 F	41 F	39	43 F	43 F	43 F
Honduras	73	*60	*60	*65	48	*35	*36	*40
Mexico	1 829	1 576	1 575	1 575 F	761	809	1 009	900
Nicaragua	52	51 F	64 F	68 F	42	43 F	49 F	60 F
United States	581	567	566	650	833	822	766	980
SOUTH AMERICA	3 333	4 074	4 292	4 087	2 203	2 693	2 552	2 611
Argentina	30	62	78	108	31	58	76	115
Brazil	2 936	3 560 F	3 788	3 500 F	1 927	*2 347	2 211	2 168
Chile	69	79	68	96	67	83	65	*98
Colombia	79	97	95	*104	44	59	59	63
Ecuador	48	62	65 F	69	24	26	30 F	38
Paraguay	27	47	41	43 F	19	32	32	33 F
Peru	47	70 F	65 F	71 F	45	*53	*58	*59
Venezuela	83	83	80 F	84 F	38	30	26	32 F
ASIA	9 893	10 528	11 240	10 958	3 912	4 111	4 544	4 335
Bangladesh	69	63	75 F	77 F	49	47	60 F	63 F
Burma	206	190 F	192 F	192 F	131	145 F	150 F	155 F
China ²	1 914 F	2 023 F	2 023 F	2 034 F	1 280 F	1 446 F	1 454 F	1 463 F
India	6 946	7 435	8 135 F	7 800 F	1 815	1 687	2 145 F	1 900 F
Japan	216	161	*162	162 F	247	252	*215	230 F
Khmer Republic	42	29	35 F	36 F	19	18	25 F	25 F
Korea, Rep. of	37	42	42 F	42 F	19	26	26 F	27 F
Pakistan	105	97	110 F	112 F	43	47	50 F	50 F
Thailand	80	215 F	20 F	230 F	89	*195	*190	*192
Turkey	113	108	102	108 F	136	161	150	150
EUROPE	4 146	2 797	2 541	2 548	919	731	796	789
Bulgaria	217	104	99	101 F	63	48	68	58 F
France	75	23	21	22	72	30	31	32
Greece	68	40	42	40 F	49	40	48	45 F
Italy	323	96	81	81 F	184	117	119	119 F
Poland	23	23	19	23 F	29	34	30	36 F
Portugal	427	322	302	302 F	61	51	49	40
Romania ³	1 545	1 101	894	894 F	91	90	83	90 F
Spain	100	117	114	109 F	129	124	123	121
Yugoslavia ³	1 053	814	810	810 F	194	153	197	197 F
U.S.S.R.	67	35	35	35 F	62	78	97	85 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	2 973	2 291	2 241	2 336	1 874	1 757	1 694	1 936
North America	612	622	620	715	880	910	844	1 074
Western Europe	2 056	1 427	1 384	1 382	702	533	587	577
Oceania	1	8	5	5	1	6	3	3
Other developed market economies	303	234	232	234	292	308	260	283
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	14 927	16 890	17 882	17 430	6 368	7 321	7 769	7 527
Africa	1 634	2 551	2 597	2 632	747	1 108	1 023	1 050
Latin America	5 576	6 036	6 281	6 087	3 238	3 785	3 867	3 832
Near East	146	153	137	144	173	219	195	195
Far East	7 570	8 150	8 867	8 567	2 209	2 208	2 684	2 450
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	4 131	3 489	3 274	3 297	1 575	1 737	1 774	1 775
Asia	1 975	2 083	2 083	2 094	1 296	1 461	1 469	1 478
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 157	1 406	1 192	1 203	279	276	306	297

¹1974, preliminary figures. — ²Includes figures for Taiwan Province. —³Most of the area and production data relate to beans grown mixed with other crops.¹1974, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan. — ³La plupart des données relatives à la superficie et à la production concernent des haricots cultivés en association avec d'autres plantes.

Table 3. - Dry peas: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972,
1973 and 1974¹Tableau 3. - Pois secs: Superficie et production, 1961-65,
1972, 1973 et 1974¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
WORLD	<i>1 000 hectares</i>				<i>1 000 metric tons</i>			
	11 171	9 753	10 098	10 288	10 697	10 437	11 348	10 891
AFRICA	472	678	714	698	328	475	474	500
Algeria	6	6 F	6 F	6 F	3	2 F	2 F	2 F
Burundi	58	46	42	40 F	32	33	26	25 F
Ethiopia	126	141 F	142 F	143 F	114	132 F	133 F	135 F
Morocco	54	91	102	100 F	35	62	37	40 F
Rwanda	44	69	70	70 F	35	55	56	57 F
Uganda	15	10 F	10 F	11 F	8	4 F	4 F	4 F
Zaire	127	244	268	250 F	74	168	185	204
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	154	105	103	127	242	170	165	207
Canada	25	27	27	32	32	43	43	46
Mexico	7	6	6	6 F	5	4	4	4 F
United States	123	*70	*69	88	204	122	117	157
SOUTH AMERICA	127	130	134	137	103	99	101	108
Argentina	19	15	13	*13	25	12	13	*19
Chile	9	13	12	12 F	6	11	9	9 F
Colombia	45	45	50 F	52 F	24	33	*33	34 F
Ecuador	20	*17	18 F	18 F	14	*10	12 F	11
Paraguay	4	4 F	5 F	5 F	2	4 F	4 F	4 F
Peru	22	27	28	28 F	25	22	23	24 F
Venezuela	4	4	4 F	4 F	2	2	1	1 F
ASIA	4 622	4 504	4 536	4 633	3 963	4 136	4 015	4 183
Burma	18	26	28 F	28 F	10	16	16 F	17 F
China	3 350 F	3 600 F	3 650 F	3 661 F	2 980 F	3 450 F	3 472 F	3 494 F
India	1 236	869	850	935 F	955	658	515	660 F
Japan	11	4	4	4 F	12	6	*5	5 F
Turkey	3	3	3	3 F	4	4	4	5
EUROPE	477	325	277	338	634	487	430	493
Austria	1	1	1	1 F	2	3	2	1 F
Belgium	6	2	1	2 F	22	7	5	6 F
Bulgaria	27	13	10	12 F	31	18	15	17 F
Czechoslovakia	38	10	10	29	51	16	16	40 F
Finland	2	3	3	3 F	3	6	7 F	7 F
France	8	9	9	9	18	27	29	29
German Dem. Rep.	45	*25	*23	23 F	65	*36	*39	39 F
Greece	9	2 F	2 F	2 F	6	2 F	2 F	2 F
Hungary	81	61	52	55 F	96	84	72	73 F
Italy	12	6	4	5 F	9	6	5	5 F
Netherlands	19	5	6	6	67	17	12	20
Poland	47	47	42	45 F	56	60	56	65 F
Romania	115	79	61	90 F	119	91	65	80 F
Spain	31	20	13	12	23	18	10	8
Sweden	8	5	4	5	11	8	6	9
United Kingdom	15	22	21	23 F	43	73	73	75 F
Yugoslavia	12	15	16	16 F	12	15	18	18 F
OCEANIA	32	52	55	55	46	92	97	99
Australia	21	30	30 F	30 F	21	35	35 F	35 F
New Zealand	12	23	25 F	25 F	25	58	*62	64 F
U.S.S.R.	5 287	3 958	4 278	4 300 F	5 382	4 977	6 066	5 300 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	323	251	241	271	520	453	439	496
North America	147	98	96	120	236	166	160	203
Western Europe	124	90	79	84	217	182	168	180
Oceania	32	52	55	55	46	92	97	99
Other developed market economies	20	12	11	12	20	13	13	14
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	1 859	1 708	1 731	1 802	1 398	1 252	1 109	1 287
Africa	463	668	705	687	319	466	463	487
Latin America	135	137	142	144	108	103	105	113
Near East	5	6	6	7	6	9	10	10
Far East	1 256	896	879	964	965	674	531	677
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	8 990	7 794	8 126	8 215	8 779	8 732	9 800	9 108
Asia	3 350	3 600	3 650	3 661	2 980	3 450	3 472	3 494
Europe and U.S.S.R.	5 640	4 194	4 476	4 554	5 799	5 282	6 328	5 613

¹ 1974: preliminary figures.

1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 4. - Potatoes: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974¹**Tableau 4. - Pommes de terre: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974¹**

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
1 000 hectares								
WORLD	23 733	21 928	22 004	22 041	283 072	280 744	316 065	312 078
AFRICA	269	375	399	402	2 023	3 134	3 374	3 368
Algeria	25	45 F	46 F	46 F	224	300 F	300 F	310 F
Egypt	24	35	45	44 F	397	596	798	750 F
Ethiopia	27	32	32 F	32 F	134	170	169 F	170 F
Morocco	21	28 F	28 F	28 F	210	226	226 F	226 F
Rwanda	18	19	19	20 F	62	131	140	140 F
South Africa	44	37	40	40 F	389	637	635	640 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	742	677	707	751	14 990	16 095	16 424	18 507
Canada	119	100	106	115	2 098	2 001	2 168	2 437
Mexico	46	39	40	40 F	366	461	450	460 F
United States	551	508	528	561	12 356	13 429	13 588	15 382
SOUTH AMERICA	977	1 011	981	1 015	7 010	7 957	7 683	8 622
Argentina	179	147	117	129	1 738	1 340	1 535	2 173
Bolivia	111	112	116	115 F	546	703	729	730 F
Brazil	200	*250	260 F	265 F	1 178	*1 720	1 743	1 820 F
Chile	90	79	67	102	793	733	624	958
Colombia	67	86 F	88 F	87 F	725	1 058	1 130	1 100 F
Ecuador	36	*38	*38	48	314	*473	*400	441
Peru	256	263	258	231	1 487	1 712	1 277	1 155
ASIA	4 402	5 074	5 126	5 172	38 333	46 728	50 286	50 413
Bangladesh	56	75	80	86 F	354	753	759	759 F
China ²	3 211 F	3 752 F	3 752 F	3 791 F	27 012	32 025 F	36 025 F	36 516 F
India	399	492	528	530 F	2 946	4 826	4 473	4 500 F
Israel	5	6	6	6 F	104	143	165	165 F
Japan	215	145	146	131	3 788	3 537	3 302	2 824
Korea, Rep. of	50	43	42	45 F	483	459	470	470 F
Lebanon	6	9	9	11 F	60	117	117	130 F
Nepal	42	51	51 F	52 F	192	293	293 F	300 F
Pakistan	15	23	23	24 F	133	254	241	255 F
Turkey	143	175	180	180 F	1 575	2 200	2 200	2 200
EUROPE	8 653	6 781	6 723	6 653	138 283	127 455	129 049	130 175
Austria	161	101	84	80	3 217	2 341	2 117	2 006
Belgium	61	44	50	40 F	1 673	1 337	1 418	1 318 F
Bulgaria	41	30	27	28 F	400	382	328	355 F
Czechoslovakia	489	320	304	280	5 635	5 058	5 087	4 400 F
Denmark	59	30	32	32 F	1 227	709	748	716 F
Finland	74	48	46	48	1 067	716	669	525
France	773	310	323	323	13 297	7 400	7 459	7 580
German Dem. Rep.	728	647	650	650 F	12 066	12 140	11 400	11 900 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	900	503	481	471	22 230	15 038	13 676	14 547
Greece	57	52	56	54 F	466	683	733	708 F
Hungary	253	144	110	108	1 997	1 349	1 355	1 200 F
Ireland	80	44	48	48 F	1 881	1 070	1 332	1 332 F
Italy	369	194	182	180	3 850	2 949	2 948	2 896
Netherlands	129	149	157	158	3 773	5 581	5 841	6 030
Norway	51	29	29	30	1 059	634	672	710 F
Poland	2 833	2 656	2 678	2 670 F	43 683	48 735	51 928	52 000 F
Portugal	105	112	109	116 F	1 025	1 139	1 086	1 081 F
Romania	314	313	301	305 F	2 600	3 672	2 644	3 500 F
Spain	394	401	409	393	4 496	5 275	5 599	5 487
Sweden	76	45	45	46	1 145	824	1 025	1 030 F
Switzerland	46	25	24	24 F	6 889	6 527	6 711	6 300 F
United Kingdom	302	236	225	215	2 711	2 406	2 974	3 000 F
Yugoslavia	335	315	317	318 F				
OCEANIA	52	49	50	48	805	1 046	1 049	994
Australia	40	40	37	35	551	822	720	665
U.S.S.R.	8 638	7 960	8 017	8 000 F	81 628	78 329	108 201	*100 000
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	4 977	3 497	3 509	3 483	91 415	76 787	77 090	79 138
North America	670	607	635	677	14 454	15 430	15 757	17 819
Western Europe	3 991	2 653	2 633	2 591	71 877	55 999	56 186	56 700
Oceania	51	48	50	48	803	1 042	1 045	990
Other developed market economies	265	188	192	177	4 281	4 317	4 102	3 629
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	2 098	2 428	2 466	2 526	15 660	21 129	20 793	21 856
Africa	196	291	296	299	1 201	1 826	1 842	1 873
Latin America	1 049	1 081	1 053	1 090	7 545	8 621	8 349	9 308
Near East	245	312	331	334	2 622	3 793	4 052	4 063
Far East	608	744	785	802	4 289	6 884	6 546	6 606
Other developing market economies	—	1	1	1	3	5	5	5
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	16 658	16 003	16 028	16 023	175 996	182 827	218 182	211 084
Asia	3 358	3 915	3 921	3 962	27 963	33 041	37 118	37 610
Europe and U.S.S.R.	13 300	12 088	12 107	12 061	148 034	149 786	181 064	173 475

¹ 1974, preliminary figures. — ² Includes figures for Taiwan Province.¹ 1974, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taiwan.

Table 5. - Onions, dry: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974¹Tableau 5. - Oignons secs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
WORLD	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
	1 077	1 308	1 343	1 384	11 624	14 669	15 123	15 396
AFRICA	62	81	82	82	943	927	975	972
Algeria	7	7 F	7 F	7 F	58	40 F	42 F	42 F
Egypt	27	21	19	19 F	641	490	529	520 F
Morocco	5	7 F	8 F	8 F	50	72 F	73 F	74 F
South Africa	6	*7	*7	7 F	49	105	109	110 F
Tanzania	6	19 F	19 F	19 F	15	43	40 F	40 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	54	55	59	66	1 324	1 452	1 502	1 535
Canada	4	4	4	4 F	104	85	85 F	86 F
United States	39	39	42	49 F	1 167	1 288	1 334	1 364 F
SOUTH AMERICA	86	99	104	106	739	897	1 006	1 025
Argentina	12	17	18	19 F	200	230	286	291 F
Bolivia	6	6	*6	6 F	27	40	*41	42 F
Brazil	44	48 F	49	50 F	216	280 F	312	318 F
Chile	5	*3	3 F	3 F	124	*50	*48	48 F
Colombia	8	11	11 F	12 F	30	44	46 F	46 F
Peru	5	7	7	8 F	89	162	177	180 F
Venezuela	2	2	2 F	2 F	27	48	49 F	50 F
ASIA	578	745	762	778	5 130	6 924	7 012	7 158
Bangladesh	25	31	31	33 F	137	160	156	173 F
Burma	18	20	22	23 F	76	106	127	132 F
China ²	126 F	176 F	181 F	187 F	1 575 F	2 033 F	2 131 F	2 187 F
India	158	194 F	198 F	200 F	1 260	1 500 F	1 510 F	1 500 F
Iran	14	16 F	18 F	18 F	110	258	306	310 F
Iraq	9	14	15 F	16 F	55	78	82	90 F
Israel	2	2	3	3 F	30	49	52	53 F
Japan	32	30	29	30 F	768	1 103	994	1 000 F
Korea, Rep. of	2	4	4	4 F	26	90	90	90 F
Pakistan	16	24	18	18 F	137	253	187	196 F
Syrian Arab Republic	4	7	7	6	35	81	99	102
Turkey	54	60	62	60 F	460	575	610	635
EUROPE	226	231	233	245	3 046	3 683	3 687	3 767
Bulgaria	10	10	9	9 F	85	79	76	77 F
Czechoslovakia	11	10 F	10 F	10 F	124	148	107	160 F
France	13	8 F	8 F	8 F	220	143	136	139 F
German Dem. Rep.	4	3	3	3 F	58	83	45	45 F
Greece	12	11 F	10	11 F	96	128 F	123	121 F
Hungary	13	11	10 F	11 F	131	177	150	160 F
Italy	23	21	21	21 F	409	418	443	460
Netherlands	7	9	11	11	206	336	380	394
Poland	22	20	25	25 F	264	326	362	330 F
Portugal	4	3 F	3 F	3 F	74	58	60 F	65 F
Romania	35	39	37	38	207	283	264	270 F
Spain	35	38	33	43	813	965	964	956
United Kingdom	3	7	6	7 F	68	196	194	200 F
Yugoslavia	29	39	40	41 F	175	243	277	281 F
OCEANIA	5	6	6	6	86	136	141	140
Australia	4	5 F	5 F	5 F	64	100 F	102 F	100 F
New Zealand	1	1	1	1 F	22	36	39	40 F
U.S.S.R.	68	90 F	100 F	100 F	356	650 F	800 F	800 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	218	226	226	247	4 381	5 353	5 397	5 477
North America	43	42	46	53	1 271	1 372	1 419	1 450
Western Europe	130	139	136	149	2 177	2 588	2 682	2 724
Oceania	5	6	6	6	86	136	141	140
Other developed market economies	40	39	39	40	847	1 257	1 155	1 163
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	555	703	720	731	4 400	5 486	5 737	5 836
Africa	27	45	46	46	240	284	278	282
Latin America	97	112	118	120	792	976	1 089	1 110
Near East	116	132	137	136	1 375	1 600	1 758	1 796
Far East	315	413	419	429	1 993	2 626	2 612	2 648
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	305	379	398	405	2 844	3 830	3 989	4 083
Asia	142	196	203	209	1 619	2 085	2 184	2 241
Europe and U.S.S.R.	163	183	195	196	1 225	1 746	1 805	1 843

NOTE: Data relate to dry or unspecified onions; therefore data reported as green onions are excluded.

¹1974, preliminary figures. — ²Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

NOTE: Les données se rapportent aux oignons secs ou aux oignons non dégagés; en conséquence, les données relatives aux oignons verts sont exclues.

¹1974, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taiwan.

Table 6. - Tomatoes: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974¹**Tableau 6. - Tomates: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974¹**

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
WORLD	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
	1 357	1 601	1 654	1 716	23 205	32 318	34 148	36 385
AFRICA								
Algeria	153	247	248	259	2 024	3 291	3 205	3 312
Egypt	8	15 F	15 F	15 F	124	130 F	130 F	132 F
Morocco	72	108	116	121 F	1 069	1 668	1 577	1 630 F
Nigeria	13	16 F	16 F	16 F	233	460 F	460 F	460 F
South Africa	19	23 F	20 F	23 F	186	230 F	190 F	220 F
Tunisia	7	10 F	12 F	12 F	136	214	269	270 F
	9	13 F	13 F	13 F	102	*180	180 F	180 F
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	288	279	284	306	6 139	7 823	7 875	9 140
Cuba	14	11	11	11 F	371	343	345 F	345 F
Dominican Republic	19	15 F	15 F	15 F	96	86 F	87 F	87 F
Guatemala	1	3 F	3 F	3 F	10	83 F	84 F	85 F
Mexico	6	11 F	11 F	10 F	40	74 F	76 F	70 F
United States	58	56	50	50 F	465	950	900	930 F
	178	165	175	197 F	5 079	6 165	6 263	7 500 F
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	81	101	112	108	1 181	1 678	1 911	1 815
Bolivia	19	30	34	34 F	310	492	646	550 F
Brazil	4	5	*5	5 F	53	51	*51	53 F
Chile	36	41 F	43	44 F	502	810 F	851	896 F
Colombia	4	5 F	5 F	5 F	60	*40	*40	40 F
Ecuador	3	*2	2 F	3 F	41	54 F	55 F	56 F
Paraguay	2	*2	2 F	2 F	57	*27	28 F	28 F
Peru	2	2 F	3 F	3 F	37	45	48 F	50 F
Venezuela	3	5	8	3	34	55	88	35
	4	5	5 F	5 F	63	80	80 F	82 F
ASIA								
India	260	333	329	341	3 142	5 283	5 222	5 559
Iran	53	69 F	70 F	70 F	495	650 F	660 F	660 F
Iraq	16	20 F	22 F	23 F	120	193	200 F	220 F
Israel	24	43	35 F	36 F	160	368	355	400 F
Japan	3	5	6	6 F	101	185	193	190 F
Jordan	17	19	19 F	19	435	867	900 F	865
Korea, Rep. of	21	14	13	13 F	203	153	83	130 F
Lebanon	1	3	3	4 F	16	56	57	57 F
Philippines	3	5	4	5 F	37	73	59	70 F
Saudi Arabia	16	16	17	17 F	54	134	100	104 F
Syrian Arab Republic	4	10 F	10 F	11 F	54	90 F	100 F	110 F
Turkey	17	22	21	27	133	316	269	384
	57	77 F	78 F	80 F	1 199	2 000	2 050	2 160
EUROPE								
Belgium	383	431	446	465	8 207	11 147	12 174	12 737
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1 F	70	102	120	102 F
Czechoslovakia	23	27	25	26 F	738	816	801	808 F
France	6	4 F	4 F	4 F	111	91	105 F	100 F
Greece	21	17 F	18 F	16 F	525	465	506	466 F
Hungary	28	31	35	34 F	408	949	1 188	1 090 F
Italy	22	16 F	17 F	17 F	311	367	478	450 F
Netherlands	126	111	109	113	2 875	3 050	3 295	3 592
Poland	3	3	3	3	257	362	366	350
Portugal	20	26	28	26 F	230	394	382	390 F
Romania	10	25 F	26 F	26 F	332	910 F	1 000 F	1 000 F
Spain	37	56	63	65 F	465	949	1 207	1 200 F
United Kingdom	55	74	74	90 F	1 300	1 954	1 933	2 383
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1 F	82	111	120	125 F
	25	34	36	37 F	291	369	412	418 F
OCEANIA								
Australia	8	10	10	10	192	247	261	272
New Zealand	7	9 F	9 F	9 F	145	200 F	210 F	215 F
	1	*1	1 F	1 F	46	45	49	55 F
U.S.S.R.								
	184	200 F	225 F	225 F	2 320	2 850 F	3 500 F	3 550 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES								
North America	501	521	540	582	12 642	16 517	17 399	19 253
Western Europe	192	175	186	208	5 450	6 508	6 608	7 845
Oceania	274	302	307	326	6 330	8 498	9 170	9 758
Other developed market economies	8	10	10	10	191	245	259	270
	27	34	37	37	672	1 266	1 362	1 380
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES								
Africa	560	747	746	766	6 339	10 248	10 191	10 544
Latin America	70	113	105	111	764	1 239	1 184	1 232
Near East	177	205	210	206	1 870	2 992	3 178	3 110
Far East	218	316	316	332	3 043	5 060	4 900	5 318
	95	113	115	116	661	956	927	882
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES								
Asia	295	334	367	368	4 224	5 553	6 558	6 588
Europe and U.S.S.R.	3	4	4	4	27	54	54	59
	293	330	364	364	4 197	5 499	6 504	6 529

¹1974, chiffres préliminaires.¹1974, preliminary figures.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 7. - Sugar: Production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar (raw value), 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974¹Tableau 7. - Sucre: Production de sucre centrifugé de canne et de betterave (équivalent de sucre brut), 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974¹

Country — Pays	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹	Country — Pays	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 ¹
..... 1 000 metric tons .....					..... 1 000 metric tons				
WORLD	56 915	73 905	78 267	79 108	ASIA	9 297	13 666	14 997	16 347
..... 1 000 metric tons					Bangladesh	79	27	21	*88
AFRICA	3 185	5 465	5 551	5 645	Burma	60	*98	*100	104 F
Angola	68	*83	82	*80	China ²	2 430 F	4 046 F	4 130 F	4 300 F
Congo	23	*40	*37	45	India	2 976	3 383	4 169	*4 336
Egypt	357	*653	*680	*700	Indonesia	664	889	*937	*1 000
Ethiopia	56	127	*145	*147	Iran	177	*663	*700	710 F
Kenya	37	88	149	150 F	Japan	420	639	630	*650
Madagascar	98	*104	*104	*114	Pakistan	150	399	439	*670
Malawi	—	*38	*35	*55	Philippines	1 515	1 859	2 245	2 500 F
Mauritius	591	686	718	676	Thailand	183	709	761	999
Morocco	10	245	227	*270	Turkey	554	811	*736	*848
Mozambique	169	*336	*400	*300	EUROPE	12 684	15 958	16 407	14 888
Reunion	223	186	240	206	Austria	270	398	363	*402
Rhodesia	133	*196	*220	220 F	Belgium	429	669	780	*587
Somalia	13	51	*50	50 F	Bulgaria	193	*196	*235	*197
South Africa	1 080	1 915	1 732	1 850 F	Czechoslovakia	931	*753	*714	*709
Sudan	10	*98	*98	*98	Denmark	290	341	367	*413
Swaziland	89	192	*173	*195	Finland	55	91	81	77
Tanzania	55	96	*116	*127	France	2 034	2 984	3 169	*2 886
Uganda	125	*132	*117	120 F	German Dem. Rep.	603	*637	*548	*528
Zaire	37	*54	*61	65 F	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 737	2 214	2 453	*2 426
Zambia	—	*51	*58	60 F	Greece	48	129	158	*185
N. and CENT. AMERICA	15 124	16 538	16 800	17 518	Hungary	440	330	320	*303
Barbados	176	*113	*122	*112	Ireland	134	169	*193	*153
Canada	144	125	114	*104	Italy	1 053	1 280	*1 131	*946
Costa Rica	79	*179	*178	176	Netherlands	542	756	831	*734
Cuba	5 254	*4 688	*5 350	*5 800	Poland	1 532	1 826	1 817	*1 650
Dominican Republic	798	*1 201	*1 143	*1 157	Romania	380	*597	*567	*606
El Salvador	70	*187	*190	*232	Spain	514	826	*816	*546
Guadeloupe	172	82	121	97	Sweden	247	292	264	*293
Guatemala	119	*239	*270	*325	United Kingdom	875	964	1 047	*665
Honduras	27	96 F	90 F	70 F	Yugoslavia	308	410	444	*489
Jamaica	472	*379	*351	*408	OCEANIA	2 067	3 119	2 826	3 145
Mexico	1 738	*2 526	*2 821	*2 837	Australia	1 801	2 816	2 525	*2 875
Nicaragua	87	166	144	*158	Fiji	266	303	301	270 F
Panama	38	80	81	104	U.S.S.R.	7 659	*8 315	*9 470	*8 902
Puerto Rico	896	268	229	261	DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	16 630	22 897	22 413	21 646
Trinidad and Tobago	236	235	184	*192	North America	4 705	5 898	5 314	5 376
United States	4 561	5 773	5 200	*5 272	Western Europe	8 591	11 600	12 188	10 880
SOUTH AMERICA	6 900	10 844	12 215	12 663	Oceania	1 801	2 816	2 525	2 875
Argentina	971	1 303	1 638	*1 570	Other developed market economies	1 534	2 582	2 387	2 515
Bolivia	76	*93	*139	*188	DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	26 103	34 290	38 034	40 252
Brazil	3 698	6 289	*7 400	7 600 F	Africa	1 737	2 800	3 041	2 997
Chile	85	153	89	127	Latin America	17 318	21 484	23 702	24 805
Colombia	409	*824	*810	*832	Near East	1 127	2 316	2 284	2 448
Ecuador	168	275	*283	*292	Far East	5 654	7 388	8 706	9 733
Guyana	312	320	*273	*341	Other developing market economies	266	303	301	270
Peru	791	922	914	988	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	14 182	16 719	17 820	17 209
Venezuela	289	525	517	*554	Asia	2 430	4 046	4 130	4 300
					Europe and U.S.S.R.	11 752	12 673	13 690	12 909

NOTE: All the figures originally quoted in terms of refined sugar have been generally converted at 92 parts refined to 100 parts raw.
 Data reported by the countries relating to various annual sugar campaigns have been allocated to the calendar year in which most of the production of each campaign takes place.

1974, preliminary figures. — *Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

NOTE: Tous les chiffres originellement exprimés en sucre raffiné ont été généralement convertis en sucre brut par l'application du taux de raffinage de 92%.
 Les données communiquées par les pays relatives à diverses campagnes sucrières annuelles figurent sous l'année civile au cours de laquelle le gros de la production de chaque campagne s'effectue.

¹1974, chiffres préliminaires. — *Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taiwan.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

19

Table 8. - Cattle numbers

Tableau 8. - Espèce bovine

Country Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept.						
		1947/48- 1951/52	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
..... Thousand head — Milliers de têtes								
WORLD		799 500	1 085 726	1 095 887	1 111 106	1 129 203	1 148 812	1 177 519
AFRICA		102 300	153 657	154 352	155 012	152 930	147 532	149 412
Algeria	...	773	871	847	922	925 F	950 F	1 029 F
Angola	...	1 263	2 300 F	2 514	2 727	2 800 F	2 850 F	2 900 F
Botswana	...	1 019	1 630	1 650	1 700	2 000	2 100	2 200 F
Burundi	XII	386 F	660	685	683	725	756	792 F
Cameroon	XII	*1 540	1 950 F	1 970 F	1 960 F	1 950 F	1 960 F	2 013 F
Egypt	...	1 356	2 087	2 115	2 122	2 129	2 128	2 160 F
Ethiopia	...	18 901	26 108	26 232	26 590	26 757	24 025	24 663
Ghana	...	374	606	903	933	908	1 061	1 100 F
Ivory Coast	...	163 F	396	408	420	440	460 F	480 F
Kenya	V	5 859	7 908	8 600	8 170 F	7 760 F	7 370 F	7 400 F
Lesotho	IX	416	474	552	560 F	560 F	570 F	580 F
Madagascar	XII	8 633	10 422	9 881	9 917	9 316	9 500 F	9 712 F
Malawi	...	276	491	492	541	573	580 F	596 F
Mali	...	3 000	5 350	5 350	5 250 F	4 500 F	3 700 F	3 886 F
Mauritania	...	1 600 F	2 550 F	2 560 F	2 450 F	2 200 F	1 900 F	1 900 F
Morocco	...	2 188	3 580	3 600 F	3 630 F	3 640 F	3 700 F	3 820 F
Mozambique	XII	1 200 F	2 000 F	2 050 F	2 100 F	2 150 F	2 200 F	2 250 F
Namibia	...	1 492	2 450 F	2 500 F	2 550 F	2 600 F	2 650 F	2 700 F
Niger	...	2 818 F	*4 503	*4 000	3 800 F	3 500 F	3 000 F	3 000 F
Reunion	...	34	*41	41	41	19	18	21 F
Rhodesia	...	2 936	3 800 F	3 900 F	4 000 F	4 100 F	4 150 F	4 208 F
Rwanda	VII	586	680	710	740 F	750 F	780 F	812 F
Senegal	...	720 F	2 527	2 600 F	2 674	2 508	2 200	2 266
Somalia	...	1 606 F	2 800	2 800	2 850 F	2 850 F	2 900 F	2 972 F
South Africa	VI	11 912	*11 780	10 138	10 093	10 292	10 482	10 600 F
Sudan	...	3 957	13 326	13 800 F	14 300 F	14 700 F	15 200 F	14 000
Swaziland	IX	420	538	568	572	589	602	610 F
Tanzania	...	6 356	12 862	13 206	12 545 F	11 918 F	11 322 F	12 098 F
Tunisia	...	395	640 F	660 F	670 F	670 F	680 F	690 F
Uganda	XII	2 547	3 845	4 145	4 280	4 200 F	4 000 F	4 100 F
Upper Volta	...	1 161	2 450	2 500	2 550	2 400 F	1 600 F	1 595 F
Zaire	XII	640	887	951	960 F	970 F	980 F	992 F
Zambia	...	881	1 519	1 550 F	1 600 F	1 650 F	1 700 F	1 748 F
N. and CENT. AMERICA		113 400	164 270	168 362	171 710	176 691	182 006	190 224
Canada	XII	7 945	11 409	11 634	11 993	12 275	12 734	*13 378
Costa Rica	...	*601	1 514	1 574	1 645	1 727	*1 722	*1 878
Cuba	...	4 333	7 250 F	7 100 F	7 200 F	7 300 F	7 400 F	7 568 F
Dominican Republic	VI	711	*1 090	*1 100	*1 339	*1 423	*1 500	*1 560
El Salvador	...	795	1 229	1 241	990	*1 150	*1 190	1 202 F
Guadeloupe	...	63	75	75	76	76	76	76
Guatemala	III	977	1 490	1 530	*1 600	*1 700	*1 800	1 839 F
Honduras	...	884	1 559	1 578	1 598	1 618	*1 638	1 657 F
Jamaica	...	237	250 F	270 F	270 F	270 F	272 F	274 F
Martinique	XII	43	45	45	45	42	45	47
Mexico	XII	12 980	23 628	24 876	25 124	25 827	26 548	*27 500
Nicaragua	...	1 068	2 293	2 431	2 550 F	2 670 F	2 750 F	2 858 F
Panama	...	567	1 157	1 188	1 260	1 289	1 312	1 361 F
Puerto Rico	...	340	507	518	530	538	548	541
United States	...	80 569	109 885	112 303	114 578	117 862	121 534	127 540
SOUTH AMERICA		134 100	174 962	178 646	183 926	190 997	199 107	207 599
Argentina	VI	42 320 F	48 298	48 440	49 786	52 300	54 771	*58 000
Bolivia	X	1 450	*2 238	*2 364	2 109	2 200	2 277	2 326
Brazil	XII	51 305	72 966 F	75 447 F	78 258	*81 000	*85 000	*88 000
Chile	...	2 293	2 911	2 999	3 051	3 125	3 140 F	3 170 F
Colombia	XII	1 750	19 500	20 200	20 800	21 400	22 100	*22 940
Ecuador	...	1 467	2 400 F	2 440 F	2 500 F	*2 572	*2 580	2 690 F
Guyana	...	181	250	257	258	260	265	265 F
Paraguay	...	*4 600	5 529	5 529	5 800 F	5 950 F	6 000 F	6 016 F
Peru	...	2 830	3 810	4 060	4 127	4 310	4 325 F	4 377 F
Uruguay	V	7 981	8 900	8 564	*8 700	9 273	9 860	10 790
Venezuela	...	5 769	8 102	8 289	8 485	8 549	8 730	8 962 F

Table 8. - Cattle numbers (concluded)

Tableau 8. - Espèce bovine (fin)

Country Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept.						
		1947/48- 1951/52	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
... Thousand head — Milliers de têtes ...								
ASIA		276 170	343 329	344 251	344 473	344 827	347 704	349 137
Afghanistan	...	2 500	3 605	3 500 F	3 400	3 600 F	3 500 F	3 562 F
Bangladesh	...	17 100 F	25 250 F	26 800 F	26 000 F	25 500 F	26 000 F	26 698 F
Burma	III-VI	4 494	6 694	6 994	7 158	7 235	7 729	7 875 F
China		46 470	63 000 F	63 100 F	63 150 F	63 200 F	63 250 F	63 384 F
Cyprus	...	34	33	34	34	33	34	34 F
India	...	155 239	176 350 F	176 450 F	176 600 F	176 750 F	176 900 F	177 010 F
Indonesia	XII	4 112	6 446	6 131	6 245	6 260	6 250 F	6 292 F
Iran	X	3 388 F	5 300 F	*5 200	5 300 F	5 516	5 640 F	5 760 F
Iraq	...	1 495 F	1 650	1 830	1 920 F	2 000 F	2 030 F	2 059 F
Israel	XII	55	232	240	251	239	260	280
Japan	II	2 397	3 484	3 619	3 643	3 597	3 598	3 714 F
Khmer Republic	XII	900	2 399	2 300 F	2 200 F	2 100 F	2 300 F	2 459 F
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of...	XII	538	720 F	730 F	740 F	750 F	760 F	767 F
Korea, Rep. of...	XII	598	1 194	1 202	1 271	1 250	1 260 F	1 260 F
Laos	...	179	400 F	420 F	435 F	435 F	450 F	464 F
Malaysia								
Sabah	...	11	28	25 F	23	23 F	23 F	23 F
Sarawak	...	2	8	9	9	8	10	10 F
West Malaysia	VII	240	300	305	323	326 F	326 F	326 F
Mongolia	XII	1 824	1 979	1 991	2 108	2 176	*2 189	2 206 F
Nepal	...	5 507 F	6 226	6 300 F	6 350 F	6 400 F	6 450 F	6 535 F
Pakistan	...	8 100 F	11 690 F	12 010 F	12 350 F	12 690 F	12 900 F	13 120 F
Philippines	III	710	1 629	1 679	1 795	1 933	2 099	*2 125
Sri Lanka	VI	1 131	1 584	1 593	1 625	1 617	1 650 F	1 650 F
Syrian Arab Republic	...	483	513	528	506	488	510	510 F
Thailand	...	4 608	5 260	4 492	4 667	4 377	4 751	4 751 F
Turkey	XII	10 121	13 761	13 189	12 756	12 653	13 045	12 408
Viet Nam, Rep. of...	...	804 F	854	940	908	898	853	853 F
EUROPE		100 000	124 086	123 683	123 068	124 670	129 748	133 863
Albania	XII	411	416	414	408	397	398 F	400 F
Austria	XII	2 207	2 433	2 418	2 468	2 499	2 514	2 624
Belgium	15-V	2 017	2 674	2 713	2 715	2 643	2 750	2 896
Bulgaria	I	1 668	1 297	1 255	1 279	1 379	1 441	1 454
Czechoslovakia	I	3 966	4 249	4 223	4 288	4 349	4 466	4 556
Denmark	VII	2 998	3 000	2 842	2 723	2 779	2 779 F	2 779 F
Finland	VI	1 700	1 981	1 873	1 865	1 835	1 884	1 884 F
France	X	15 606	21 566	21 719	21 737	21 746	22 509	22 864
German Dem. Rep.	XII	3 297	5 109	5 171	5 190	5 293	5 379	5 482
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	XII	10 854	14 061	14 286	14 026	13 638	13 892	14 364
Greece	XII	763	1 038	997	952	986	1 000 F	1 013 F
Hungary	III	2 052	2 006	1 933	1 917	1 901	1 965	1 998 F
Ireland	VI	4 211	5 688	5 957	6 134	6 438	6 970	7 074 F
Italy	I	8 281	10 024	9 563	8 721	8 611	8 738	8 948 F
Luxembourg	V	133	191	193	192	192	*204	*210
Netherlands	V	2 659	4 277	4 366	4 201	4 306	4 672	4 978
Norway	VI	1 204	973	943	932	940	963	963 F
Poland	VI	6 895	11 049	10 843	11 076	11 453	12 192	13 023
Romania	I	4 387	4 957	4 860	5 033	5 324	5 556	5 705 F
Spain	...	4 356	4 185	4 288	4 235	4 249	4 475	*4 450
Sweden	VI	2 595	2 043	1 926	1 833	1 829	1 841	1 841 F
Switzerland	IV	1 544	1 869	1 907	1 823	1 841	1 911	1 972
United Kingdom	VI	10 277	12 374	12 581	12 804	13 483	14 445	15 241
Yugoslavia	I	4 866	5 261	5 029	5 138	5 148	5 366	5 681
OCEANIA		19 700	29 685	31 429	33 692	36 653	38 709	41 017
Australia	III	14 534	20 611	22 162	24 372	27 373	29 130	31 200
New Caledonia	I	96	120	124 F	128 F	130 F	135 F	139 F
New Zealand	I	4 932	8 605	8 777	8 819	8 774	9 088	9 310
U.S.S.R.	I	55 778	95 735	95 162	99 225	102 434	104 006	106 266
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES		199 709	261 009	263 859	267 627	274 987	285 176	297 267
North America		88 514	121 294	123 937	126 571	130 137	134 268	140 918
Western Europe		77 365	95 003	94 985	93 878	94 575	98 350	101 246
Oceania		19 466	29 216	30 939	33 191	36 147	38 218	40 510
Other developed market economies		14 364	15 496	13 998	13 987	14 128	14 340	14 593
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES		471 742	633 245	641 378	648 090	654 586	661 048	674 016
Africa		84 975	126 360	128 191	128 396	125 703	119 601	122 531
Latin America		158 986	217 937	223 071	229 064	237 551	246 844	256 905
Near East		24 890	41 758	41 641	41 926	42 867	43 962	42 413
Far East		202 521	246 719	247 984	248 202	247 959	250 149	257 659
Other developing market economies		370	471	491	502	506	492	508
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES		128 049	191 472	190 650	195 389	199 630	202 598	206 236
Asia		49 636	76 654	66 789	66 974	67 101	67 184	67 352
Europe and U.S.S.R.		78 413	124 818	123 861	128 415	132 529	135 404	138 884

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCIÓN

21

**Table 9. - Meat: Production in selected countries
(monthly data or monthly averages)**

Tableau 9. - Viande: Production dans certains pays
(données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country Pays	Kind of meat Genre de viande	1948-52	1972	1973	1973					1974			
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX
. Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques .													
Argentina	Beef and veal	161.3	183.1	*165.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.5	20.3	*25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	16.2	11.0	*11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Total	190.0	214.4	201.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef and veal	51.2	110.1	124.4	123.9	129.9	147.8	138.3	133.3	94.9	88.6	91.4	115.
	Pork	7.5	17.6	19.6	21.0	21.2	18.1	19.6	15.7	16.4	14.7	15.	
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	72.1	47.5	40.6	37.1	37.8	39.1	48.3	32.2	33.6	35.3	43.
Austria (Com.) ¹	Total	85.3	199.8	191.5	185.5	188.2	206.8	195.5	201.2	142.8	138.6	141.4	175.
	Beef and veal	...	12.0	12.8	12.4	13.0	14.0	13.5	13.2	14.2	16.1	15.6	15.
	Pork	...	19.0	18.5	19.3	16.8	18.0	17.9	19.5	19.5	21.7	21.4	21.
Belgium	Total	...	31.0	31.3	31.7	29.8	32.0	31.4	32.7	34.7	37.8	37.0	37.
	Beef	9.4	19.1	19.7	19.5	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.
	Veal	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.
	Pork ²	12.0	40.3	48.4	46.5	55.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.
Canada (Ins.)	Total	23.1	61.7	70.3	68.2	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.
	Beef and veal	26.4	62.8	62.2	58.9	57.7	58.0	58.9	64.2	63.4	53.4	58.8	58.
	Pork	24.1	44.5	43.1	44.9	37.6	35.3	44.7	39.4	45.1	37.8	39.2	39.
Denmark ¹⁺⁴	Total	51.4	107.6	105.7	104.1	95.6	93.7	111.2	104.1	108.7	91.4	98.3	98.
	Beef and veal	13.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	12.4	16.4	16.6	19.6	18.9	17.2	19.7	20.
	Pork	26.4	67.8	64.5	65.1	59.9	65.4	59.8	73.8	61.2	63.4	57.9	56.
Finland (Ins.)	Total	5.4	19.1	18.0	17.2	16.1	20.3	18.4	21.4	20.1	18.7	20.1	21.
France (Ins.)	Beef	40.0	90.2	91.8	87.4	86.8	88.0	91.4	109.4	116.1	118.5	...	...
	Veal	14.6	20.0	25.1	25.2	28.7	27.0	25.0	27.2	28.0	31.0	...	...
	Pork	29.4	93.6	94.1	95.8	95.1	92.3	89.9	100.5	95.4	104.1	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	4.6	10.4	10.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	9.9	10.8	11.4	12.5	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Total	88.6	220.2	221.4	220.2	221.2	218.4	216.2	247.9	251.0	266.1	100.0	112.3
	Beef	37.6	91.4	94.9	85.0	85.4	91.4	102.8	128.4	102.8	106.8	100.0	100.
	Veal	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.
	Pork	749.5	196.0	189.4	185.9	178.1	172.8	167.3	200.2	190.9	201.4	185.0	200.7
Hungary (Com.)	Total	93.8	294.5	290.6	277.4	269.6	270.1	276.2	335.8	300.6	315.1	292.2	320.0
Italy ⁵	Total	...	35.5	32.7	32.6	29.2	31.5	30.4	37.4	38.1	41.2	41.7	45.1
	Beef and veal	19.6	62.7	68.8	66.5	71.1	76.0	71.4	76.4	...	...	...	...
	Pork ⁶	15.9	44.0	47.4	33.4	34.0	28.6	40.5	55.6	...	...	...	...
Japan (Ins.)	Total	38.2	110.3	119.1	103.7	108.2	107.8	114.4	135.4	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	Beef and veal	5.1	26.4	23.7	19.7	19.9	20.6	18.1	19.6	22.4	28.9	29.4	30.1
West Malaysia (Com.)	Pork	3.8	73.8	80.2	76.8	77.7	79.9	76.4	84.9	89.1	90.7	86.2	87.4
Netherlands	Total	2.1	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef and veal	10.8	22.3	23.2	21.2	19.9	24.7	23.7	28.5	...	...	...	...
	Pork ⁹	17.2	61.9	64.0	61.7	56.7	66.5	59.6	72.0	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	Mutton and lamb	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	...	...	...	...
	Total	28.5	85.1	88.0	83.4	77.1	92.1	84.3	101.7	...	...	...	...
Poland (Ins.) ¹⁺²	Beef and veal	15.7	34.4	37.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.7	...	...
	Pork	13.3	3.7	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	145.5	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	27.1	47.4	46.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...
	Total	46.1	85.5	86.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	184.6	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	32.8	34.0	30.6	34.2	...	...	...	...	38.7	...	...
	Pork	...	113.5	128.7	136.1	100.1	...	...	...	...	145.5	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	...	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...
Spain	Total	147.0	163.5	167.1	135.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef and veal	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.4	6.7	7.4	5.8	6.5	7.5	5.8	5.
	Pork	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.8	6.9	5.6	5.0	6.3	5.4	5.
	Mutton and lamb	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Total	11.7	13.6	13.8	13.2	16.2	13.4	15.0	12.5	12.5	14.8	12.8	12.8
Sweden (Com.) ¹²	Beef and veal	8.5	25.2	30.5	28.0	31.8	34.2	33.1	38.1	33.8	38.4	37.4	36.8
	Pork	12.2	38.4	49.0	39.7	38.6	39.1	40.7	46.0	57.3	48.3	41.7	41.2
	Mutton and lamb	6.5	11.5	11.9	13.4	13.1	13.3	11.8	11.3	13.5	15.1	13.2	12.4
	Total	27.2	75.1	91.4	81.1	83.5	86.6	85.6	95.4	104.6	101.8	92.3	90.4
	Beef and veal	22.1	33.0	32.2	32.5	30.1	32.0	31.4	37.6	35.5	35.6	32.7	32.8
	Pork	16.8	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.8	10.0	12.2	12.7	12.6	11.3	12.4
	Mutton and lamb	1.7	19.2	19.2	20.1	20.3	18.5	20.5	19.6	20.9	19.5	19.6	19.6
United Kingdom ³	Total	13.8	28.7	29.9	30.2	30.3	28.8	33.0	32.4	33.6	30.9	32.3	32.3
	Beef and veal	49.0	76.3	73.2	68.3	76.3	66.0	74.2	97.6	77.0	96.1	83.2	93.5
	Pork	24.7	81.4	81.4	79.5	91.2	73.7	81.3	100.3	83.2	95.5	72.6	79.5
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	18.3	19.5	14.6	22.9	21.0	24.9	30.6	14.4	22.8	19.5	26.4
	Total	85.6	176.0	174.1	162.4	190.4	160.7	180.4	228.5	174.6	214.4	175.1	199.4
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	839.6	793.9	762.2	768.4	725.5	743.4	904.5	852.3	880.9	885.4	841.4
	Veal	43.5	16.2	12.3	11.5	10.9	11.3	10.9	12.7	12.6	15.4	18.1	21.3
	Pork	357.3	508.6	475.1	479.2	403.7	441.3	421.4	522.5	535.5	460.8	500.8	511.2
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	20.1	18.9	19.1	19.5	20.0	18.6	22.2	16.3	16.3	17.7	19.5
	Total	764.3	1 384.5	1 300.2	1 271.9	1 202.5	1 198.1	1 194.3	1 461.9	1 416.7	1 373.4	1 422.0	1 393.4

COM = Commercial production, excluding farm slaughter.

INS = Inspected production, i.e., from animals slaughtered under governmental supervision.

Unless otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

NOTE: Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham as pig-meat equivalent), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow and offals. They refer to meat from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries of the countries listed irrespective of the origin of the animals.

¹ Including slaughter fats and edible offals. — ² Average for quarter. — ³ Excluding meat from farm slaughter. — ⁴ Including meat equivalent of exported live animals. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ Average of 4 years. — ⁷ Commercial. — ⁸ 1948-52, communes of more than 5 000 inhabitants; from 1972 all communes. — ⁹ Including lard. — ¹⁰ Average of 3 years. — ¹¹ Including slaughter fats. — ¹² Including meat equivalent of exported live pigs. — ¹³ Total production.

COM = Production commerciale, à l'exclusion de l'abattage familial.

INS = Production soumise à inspection, c'est-à-dire des animaux abattus sous contrôle officiel.

Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage familial.

NOTE: Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris l'équivalent en viande de porc du bacon et du jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Les données sont exprimées en poids carcasse parée elles ne comprennent pas le saindoux, le suif ni les abats. Ce tableau indique les quantités de viande provenant des animaux abattus sur le territoire des pays énumérés, quelle que soit l'origine de l'animal.

¹ Y compris les graisses d'abattage et les abats comestibles. — ² Moyenne pour le trimestre. — ³ Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme. — ⁴ Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁷ Commerciale. — ⁸ 1949-52, communes de plus de 5 000 habitants; depuis 1972 toutes les communes. — ⁹ Y compris le saindoux. — ¹⁰ Moyenne de 3 années. — ¹¹ Y compris les graisses d'abattage. — ¹² Y compris l'équivalent en viande des porcs exportés sur pied. — ¹³ Production totale.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 10A. - Dairy products: Production in selected countries
(monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 10A. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country Produit et pays	Percent- age of total produc- tion ¹	1948-52	1972	1973	1973					1974							
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX				
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE													Percent				
Total milk - Production totale					Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Australia	—	458	610	618	386	440	631	764	941	304	389	536	671				
Austria ²	—	167	273	268	281	291	284	266	262	287	296	283	...				
Canada	—	588	666	637	740	766	726	674	643	712	785	733	...				
Czechoslovakia ³	—	266	425	451	485	527	518	473	436	500	529	...	...		
Denmark	—	410	399	394	480	423	386	343	337	489	453	410	349				
France	—	...	2 354	2 254	2 883	2 750	2 544	2 296	2 126	2 988	2 751	2 507	...				
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ²	—	1 079	1 786	1 772	2 048	1 937	1 816	1 583	1 514	2 085	2 035	1 793	...				
Japan	—	31	411	409	445	446	421	403	395	439	437	422	395				
New Zealand ⁴	—	393	547	496	138	137	493	711	935	...	...	...	...
United States	—	4 359	4 546	4 371	4 822	4 555	4 294	4 032	4 055	4 744	4 563	4 345	4 139				
Delivered milk - Livraisons de lait																	
Finland	85	99	280	228	268	283	272	226	200	276	291	260	222				
German Dem. Rep.	91	310	582	607	688	676	658	579	576	729	717	...	...		
Netherlands	99	369	745	782	975	985	909	747	626	1 034	1 304	932	...				
Norway	94	77	143	143	166	143	131	121	129	161	146	131	...				
Sweden	93	306	236	239	273	256	255	228	216	283	271	259	235				
Switzerland	77	141	223	224	252	257	247	221	206	271	263	251	220				
United Kingdom	98	689	1 133	1 156	1 357	1 227	1 156	1 080	1 094	1 330	1 219	1 132	1 061				
BUTTER - BEURRE													Percent				
Argentina	100	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.4	...	...	...	
Australia	100	13.3	15.9	19.2	8.5	9.4	15.9	20.5	26.4	4.9	7.8	12.5	17.1				
Austria	88	1.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8				
Belgium	73	2.4	6.2	5.6	7.8	8.4	7.5	5.2	4.7	...	...	...	...
Canada	100	10.4	11.3	9.9	12.9	14.7	13.1	11.5	10.1	12.0	14.1	12.5	10.8				
Czechoslovakia	100	2.8	8.5	9.5	10.0	11.9	11.7	10.4	9.5	10.2	11.5	...	...		
Denmark	100	13.0	11.3	12.2	16.0	13.2	11.9	10.5	10.2	14.0	12.9	11.8	9.9				
Finland	100	2.8	6.9	6.7	8.0	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.8	8.4	9.4	7.7	6.2				
France	88	...	42.8	44.7	57.1	55.3	50.5	38.5	38.9	55.7	53.1	44.7	...				
German Dem. Rep. ⁶	100	6.8	20.8	20.9	23.7	24.8	22.4	20.2	19.7	26.1	25.6	...	...		
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	98	20.3	40.8	42.5	51.1	45.3	41.8	34.3	35.2	51.6	50.6	49.8	...				
Hungary	100	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8				
Japan	100	0.2	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	2.9				
Netherlands	100	6.8	13.6	14.1	18.5	18.8	17.2	13.8	11.0	19.1	20.2	18.6	...				
New Zealand	100	14.7	19.3	19.0	4.2	2.1	12.5	26.9	36.4	3.2	2.0	14.2	...				
Norway	94	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.1	...				
Poland	63	3.9	13.5	15.1	15.9	20.2	18.9	18.9	17.0	18.2	24.0	20.8	19.4				
Portugal	100	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...		
Sweden	99	8.3	3.7	3.7	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.6				
Switzerland	90	1.5	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.0	...	...	3.3	2.4		
United Kingdom	98	0.8	7.9	8.0	12.7	9.2	8.6	6.4	5.3	10.0	5.3	3.9	1.3				
United States	100	48.4	41.9	34.9	42.6	31.4	26.5	23.3	28.4	42.3	35.5	33.3	29.7				
CHEESE - FROMAGE													Percent				
Argentina	100	7.9	17.1	17.5	15.2	13.8	15.2	18.2	20.2	14.5	...	...	...	
Australia	100	3.7	7.2	8.3	4.5	5.9	8.8	11.0	13.5	3.7	5.5	7.9	10.6				
Austria	77	0.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.2				
Belgium	97	1.0	3.4	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	100	3.5	9.4	9.4	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.7	12.6	11.4	11.3				
Denmark	100	5.8	10.2	10.7	10.9	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.7	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.2				
Finland	100	1.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4				
France	93	...	69.1	70.3	74.7	70.9	71.3	71.5	76.7	77.2	74.6	74.9	...				
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ⁷	39	11.4	18.3	18.7	18.4	18.2	19.0	18.7	20.6	20.9	21.9	...	...		
Hungary	61	...	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.7				
Japan	100	...	3.7	*3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	*3.6	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.6				
Netherlands	95	10.8	26.7	27.7	29.8	29.2	27.5	29.2	32.3	33.0	33.0	33.0	...				
New Zealand	100	8.4	8.6	9.1	2.8	0.2	5.3	10.2	15.5	2.1	—	3.2	...				
Norway	100	2.1	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	5.5	5.4	4.2	...				
Portugal	...	...	0.3	*0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	...		
Sweden	100	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2				
Switzerland	98	4.2	7.8	7.9	8.8	9.5	9.3	8.4	8.2	...	...	9.5	8.6		
United Kingdom ⁸	100	3.8	15.2	15.1	19.6	15.7	14.1	14.2	15.5	21.8	22.1	20.4	18.9				
United States ⁹	100	44.0	98.7	100.2	115.0	108.0	99.0	84.6	88.2	124.3	113.8	104.6	95.8				

¹ Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1970.
 — * Including milk sucked by young animals. — ^a Average 1950-52. — ^b Annual figures: 12 months ending 31 May of year stated. — ^c Average 1951-52. — ^d Beginning 1971, including farm butter. — ^e Factory production, excluding cottage cheese. — ^f Including farm cheese. — ^g Excluding cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese.

¹ Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentage de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1970. — ^a Y compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux. — ^b Moyenne 1950-52. — ^c Chiffres annuels: 12 mois finissant le 31 mai de l'année indiquée. — ^d Moyenne 1951-52. — ^e Depuis 1971, y compris le beurre de ferme. — ^f Production industrielle, à l'exclusion du « cottage cheese ». — ^g Y compris le fromage de ferme. — ^h A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

Table 10B. - Other dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Product and country Produit et pays	Unit Unité	1948-52	1972	1973	1973					1974				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET EVAPORÉ														
Argentina	M. T.	541	786	863	899	604	494	717	1 149	991	...	...	...	...
Australia														
Whole	M. T.	4 167	5 875	3 923	1 182	999	3 715	4 942	6 780	1 668	1 986	3 380	6 032	...
Skim	M. T.	...	991	900	641	587	801	857	1 284	720	398	524	915	...
Canada														
Whole	M. T.	11 000	9 765	9 560	12 324	10 081	8 747	9 595	9 163	11 936	11 238	8 355	8 074	...
Skim	M. T.	583	926	838	1 033	1 064	1 128	1 019	916	940	999	1 069	909	...
France	M. T.	...	14 917	14 204	19 197	17 052	17 382	15 759	10 300	18 718	17 361	14 120	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of														
Whole	M. T.	6 000	37 361	34 707	39 251	37 205	34 926	28 707	29 748	42 633	41 664	35 493	...	...
Skim	M. T.	1 083	247	600	679	595	679	656	712	793	717	632	...	...
Japan														
Whole	M. T.	1 372	4 379	...	6 400	3 668	3 940	2 470	...	5 690	4 011	3 718	2 398	...
Skim	M. T.	...	1 429	...	2 031	797	1 238	807	...	1 359	1 426	1 432	485	...
Netherlands														
Whole	M. T.	12 000	38 300	39 400	43 000	40 100	39 800	37 500	38 700	46 200	42 600	43 990	...	...
Skim	M. T.	1 000	1 300	1 400	1 300	1 100	1 300	1 300	1 400	930	600	...	...	...
New Zealand														
Whole ¹	M. T.	2 000	3 311	3 511	1 385	610	2 845	4 542	6 929	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom														
United States														
Whole ²	M. T.	115 000	44 309	40 888	49 319	45 818	45 094	38 046	36 657	44 305	45 799	38 001	29 522	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Argentina	M. T.	527	3 934	4 346	2 430	2 241	3 195	4 768	5 828	3 080	...	...	...	...
Australia														
Whole	M. T.	2 000	2 851	3 079	1 487	1 821	2 953	4 197	5 880	1 002	2 760	2 891	4 346	...
Skim	M. T.	1 000	8 818	11 651	5 570	8 225	14 153	15 708	17 824	3 677	6 695	13 830	18 774	...
Buttermilk and whey	M. T.	263	1 261	1 509	735	889	1 354	2 529	2 923	496	614	980	905	...
Austria														
Whole	M. T.	...	1 195	1 074	983	965	733	1 143	990	1 220	974	617	622	...
Skim	M. T.	...	3 363	3 491	4 135	4 044	4 303	3 933	3 890	4 034	4 214	3 969	4 003	...
Belgium														
Whole	M. T.	135	2 552	2 503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	41 000	9 127	8 735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Skim	M. T.	2 000	12 607	11 816	16 805	20 415	17 367	13 783	12 451	16 270	20 584	18 271	14 304	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	166	300	273	351	364	335	327	359	285	343	279	298	...
Whey	M. T.	...	2 025	2 038	2 397	1 235	1 943	1 849	2 414	2 312	2 511	2 781	2 819	...
Finland														
Whole	M. T.	...	2 175	1 826	3 140	3 693	1 704	1 462	1 314	3 568	4 001	2 563	2 057	...
Skim	M. T.	...	3 826	4 543	6 287	6 477	7 352	5 233	2 749	6 626	7 934	6 203	4 074	...
Whey	M. T.	...	1 371	1 363	1 283	1 449	1 619	1 462	1 470	1 532	1 491	1 665	1 489	...
France														
Whole	M. T.	...	2 937	2 518	3 013	3 408	2 726	1 870	2 369	3 286	2 998	2 370	...	...
Skim	M. T.	...	56 987	60 004	86 033	77 211	69 495	47 300	42 986	83 216	72 937	58 904	...	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	...	1 724	1 920	2 442	2 240	2 202	1 527	1 765	2 749	2 402	2 003	...	...
Whey	M. T.	...	12 370	14 179	13 222	15 228	16 071	15 175	16 306	18 275	17 185	18 722	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of														
Whole	M. T.	911	3 017	2 898	4 036	2 750	2 109	2 150	2 679	3 268	2 337	2 790	...	...
Skim	M. T.	1 000	35 968	38 359	53 340	43 770	39 329	26 233	22 867	61 081	53 237	43 564	...	...
Japan														
Whole	M. T.	777	10 680	...	16 119	16 884	16 459	14 649	...	17 013	17 180	16 194	14 178	...
Skim	M. T.	518	5 436	...	6 552	7 259	6 042	5 677	...	6 788	7 154	6 885	5 686	...
Netherlands														
Whole	M. T.	1 000	5 900	6 500	9 100	11 400	9 600	7 500	5 600	10 100	11 300	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	2 000	9 300	10 000	18 300	20 000	15 400	7 900	1 700	22 500	25 400	25 700	...	...
New Zealand														
Skim	M. T.	2 000	16 762	15 938	2 320	1 910	14 194	24 374	30 947	...	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	363	1 976	1 679	542	224	1 219	2 977	3 272	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden														
Whole	M. T.	583	228	286	302	328	312	453	189	295	246	449	...	...
Skim	M. T.	333	4 173	4 110	6 708	5 444	4 532	3 062	1 800	6 665	6 333	4 491	...	...
Switzerland														
Whole	M. T.	368	1 201	1 330	1 424	1 619	1 553	1 280	1 166	1 409	1 254	1 106	1 497	...
Skim	M. T.	152	2 204	2 231	3 097	3 088	2 478	1 750	1 311	4 137	3 590	3 001	1 684	...
United Kingdom														
United States														
Whole	M. T.	5 000	3 001	2 947	4 086	2 474	2 533	2 418	2 212	4 387	2 967	2 058	1 335	...
Skim ³	M. T.	31 000	47 979	34 660	49 954	39 120	29 478	22 446	24 692	52 194	53 123	44 168	29 357	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	—	2 017	1 622	1 971	1 449	1 154	1 054	1 333	1 912	1 518	1 069	1 109	...
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Argentina	M. T.	...	1 036	817	757	499	477	578	622	457	...	...	...	...
Australia	M. T.	...	2 285	1 732	349	594	1 638	2 952	4 381	198	516	965	1 569	...
France	M. T.	...	1 866	1 804	2 038	2 561	2 442	1 827	2 121	3 023	2 924	2 369	...	...
New Zealand	M. T.	698	3 852	3 735	813	681	2 814	4 643	6 858	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Condensed and powdered milk. – ² 1952. – ³ Case goods, including canned sweetened and condensed milk. – ⁴ Average of 3 years. – ⁵ For human consumption. – ⁶ Excludes milk fed to young animals.

Tableau 10B. - Autres produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

¹ Lait condensé et en poudre. – ² 1952. – ³ Marchandise emballée, y compris le lait sucré et condensé en boîte. – ⁴ Moyenne de 3 années. – ⁵ Pour la consommation humaine. – ⁶ Non compris le lait utilisé pour l'élevage.

Table 11. - Potatoes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 11. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country Pays	1971			1972			1973			1974		
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES												
AFRICA												
Egypt	53.8	59.1	61.4	16.8	75.0	75.6	76.7	10.4	71.7	F 106.8	107.9	...
Morocco	68.9	*69.0	69.4	26.7	80.8	81.5	82.9	F 28.9	F 87.5	F 88.4	90.2	...
South Africa	10.2	11.3	11.9	3.4	6.6	8.7	9.4	3.9	7.2	8.4	9.0	...
Total	132.9	139.4	142.7	46.9	162.4	165.8	169.0	43.2	166.4	203.6	207.1	...
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	58.9	62.0	122.3	29.3	47.7	50.7	120.1	41.6	58.6	60.4	99.6	60.2
United States	73.1	123.2	130.8	9.3	89.5	152.5	174.5	31.4	116.1	169.2	210.1	40.8
Total	132.0	185.2	253.1	38.6	137.2	203.2	294.6	73.0	174.7	229.6	309.7	101.0
ASIA												
Cyprus	148.4	149.6	150.8	4.1	144.3	146.2	150.2	3.3	139.2	139.4	140.5	5.5
Hong Kong	5.8	10.8	12.1	3.6	5.8	9.0	10.0	4.4	5.8	10.6	11.7	3.8
Japan	0.9	2.8	5.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	—	—	—	—	...
Total	155.1	163.2	168.3	9.0	151.6	156.7	162.1	7.7	145.0	150.0	152.2	9.3
EUROPE												
Austria	4.1	4.2	10.6	1.6	2.6	5.0	19.8	3.4	8.9	9.7	34.5	2.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	31.1	67.7	94.8	29.0	57.1	124.3	186.9	10.6	22.9	127.1	182.5	36.5
Denmark	16.5	17.8	28.9	7.4	10.7	13.0	33.5	19.7	34.2	36.5	51.7	12.3
France	95.0	159.5	424.8	201.8	338.8	489.6	631.8	30.3	84.2	132.4	280.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	17.4	24.0	35.3	4.3	9.6	33.3	83.6	19.3	45.4	54.8	79.7	17.5
Greece	8.0	9.1	9.1	—	7.4	7.6	7.6	—	10.4	12.4	12.4	...
Ireland	12.5	13.9	45.1	12.8	12.8	13.2	34.2	4.3	4.4	5.8	25.7	1.2
Italy	168.3	232.6	233.6	44.6	184.7	246.5	247.3	1.1	110.3	160.7	162.5	77.3
Netherlands	492.6	F 554.0	929.1	336.3	577.0	694.3	1 184.5	447.2	719.2	831.4	1 241.9	390.0
Portugal	3.0	5.6	6.8	0.6	1.2	2.8	4.4	0.8	3.8	11.3	13.0	1.2
Spain	89.7	97.4	101.2	12.6	88.5	93.8	94.3	F 19.5	104.6	109.3	110.3	...
Switzerland	24.7	24.7	74.9	17.6	21.1	23.9	46.2	2.1	4.0	5.3	56.7	11.6
United Kingdom	53.9	54.2	81.8	43.9	56.1	60.3	135.7	87.6	128.0	133.5	221.3	99.2
Total	1 016.8	1 624.7	2 076.0	712.5	1 367.6	1 807.6	2 709.8	645.9	1 280.3	1 630.1	2 472.5	...
OCEANIA												
New Zealand	2.8	4.1	4.3	0.9	2.9	4.8	6.7	2.4	6.8	10.1	10.6	2.4
GRAND TOTAL	1 440	1 757	2 644	889	1 822	2 338	3 342	772	1 773	2 223	3 152	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES												
AFRICA												
Egypt	8.0	8.0	24.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	—	1.6	...	...	...
Morocco	8.2	8.2	27.3	11.0	11.1	29.7	29.7	F 11.0	F 11.0	F 29.5	29.6	...
South Africa	1.7	2.0	4.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	5.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	3.8	1.6
Tunisia	2.1	2.1	6.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	9.2	1.2	3.0	4.6	10.4	...
Total	20.0	20.3	62.7	19.4	19.8	38.9	48.6	12.8	16.4	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	46.4	91.9	96.2	5.8	47.7	99.4	106.6	24.1	97.5	106.5	136.2	18.7
United States	42.4	43.1	67.3	12.8	25.3	25.8	34.3	18.7	25.1	25.8	38.8	65.7
Total	88.8	135.0	163.5	18.6	73.0	125.2	140.9	42.8	122.6	132.3	175.5	...
SOUTH AMERICA												
Brazil	*1.2	*5.0	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	13.6	0.3	2.8	37.3	47.0	...
Uruguay	0.7	4.0	*12.3	—	*0.5	*2.9	*17.0	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	8.5	8.5	14.3	2.8	6.1	6.1	12.5	2.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	...
Total	10.4	17.5	34.1	2.9	6.7	9.4	43.1	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Potatoes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (concluded)**Tableau 11. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (fin)**

Country Pays	1971			1972			1973			1974		
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
..... IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)												
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
ASIA												
Cyprus ³	6.8	6.8	12.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	11.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	10.7	4.8
Hong Kong	13.7	22.2	28.2	6.3	13.1	19.9	24.8	7.5	12.7	22.1	27.2	6.3
Iraq	5.4	13.7	18.5	3.4	12.3	30.5	38.7	6.0	12.3	15.8	23.3	...
Jordan	9.0	12.7	17.9	1.9	3.0	5.9	10.1	4.7	6.3	13.8	20.3	...
Malaysia												
West Malaysia	10.8	16.6	22.8	5.5	11.1	16.0	22.2	6.3	12.2	18.5	25.2	...
Singapore	16.4	23.1	31.2	6.1	13.9	21.1	41.9	8.1	17.3	23.6	32.1	7.0
Syrian Arab Republic	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	6.5	10.1	10.1	*10.1	...
Total	76.7	109.7	145.8	44.1	77.3	117.3	167.6	44.5	76.3	109.3	148.9	...
EUROPE												
Austria	24.9	25.0	28.7	3.7	24.9	25.2	27.7	3.4	21.3	22.0	24.4	2.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	69.4	77.3	138.9	62.7	121.4	132.3	166.7	47.2	93.7	102.2	153.6	44.6
France	137.9	139.1	170.3	36.7	124.5	124.8	172.4	49.1	179.0	182.3	234.0	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	559.6	650.0	905.3	227.8	708.4	812.2	1 025.9	194.4	560.8	680.0	906.5	514.5
Greece	5.3	5.3	6.5	1.3	5.7	5.7	9.2	22.0	44.5	44.6	47.0	...
Italy	154.3	166.2	337.6	111.8	146.5	178.4	414.5	47.6	221.9	240.0	462.5	112.1
Netherlands	24.5	F 43.3	61.8	21.7	49.5	74.0	77.8	2.6	24.4	46.8	58.7	4.1
Portugal	13.8	14.0	17.5	21.7	41.8	42.3	51.9	14.8	29.5	30.4	41.1	33.8
Spain	32.6	32.9	63.7	76.9	123.8	127.1	168.0	35.9	39.9	47.0	88.7	...
Sweden	7.1	7.2	7.2	1.7	15.5	16.4	17.2	3.4	23.2	29.4	50.1	13.4
Switzerland	4.3	4.9	7.3	1.7	6.5	7.1	9.8	0.5	6.3	6.7	8.0	0.7
United Kingdom	261.3	264.1	270.4	20.9	*273.8	276.8	280.6	25.9	229.3	230.4	232.2	35.4
Total	1 295.0	1 429.4	2 015.2	598.6	1 642.3	1 822.3	2 421.7	446.8	1 473.8	1 661.8	2 306.8	...
GRAND TOTAL	1 491	1 712	2 421	684	1 819	2 113	2 822	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

¹ Re-exports only. – ² Data exclude potatoes for consumption.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

¹ Réexportations seulement. – ² Les données ne comprennent pas les pommes de terre pour la consommation.**Table 19. - Dried fruit (concluded from p. 40)****RAISINS****Wholesale prices**

Australia: Sultananas, 4-Crown, bulk lots, wholesale price, Melbourne. – Turkey: Seedless, No. 9, wholesale price, Izmir. – United States: Thompson seedless, selected, spot price, New York.

Export prices

Greece: Sultananas and rozaki, average export unit value, f.o.b.

Import prices

United Kingdom: I - Australian Sultananas, ex wharf; through 1972, 5-Crown; from January 1973, 3-Crown. II - Turkish Sultananas, No. 9, c.i.f. terms, spot price, London.

CURRENTS**Export prices**

Greece: Average export unit value, f.o.b.

Import prices

United Kingdom: Greek, Patras, choicest, nearest forward shipment, c.a.f.

FIGS**Producer prices**

Italy: First quality, bulk, producer price, Cosenza.

Wholesale prices

Turkey: No. 7, wholesale price, Izmir.

DATES**Wholesale prices**

United States: Iraqi, Sairs, fancy loose pack, bulk, ex warehouse, spot price, New York; from October 1970, G.A.Q. 70s.

Export prices

Iraq: Unit value of exports.

RAISINS SECS**Prix de gros**

Australie: Sultanines « 4-Crown », en vrac, prix de gros, Melbourne. – Turquie: Raisins secs sans pépins, N° 9, prix de gros, Smyrne. – Etats-Unis: « Thompson seedless », sélectionnés, prix au comptant, New York.

Prix à l'exportation

Grèce: Sultanines et rozaki, valeur unitaire moyenne à l'exportation, f.o.b.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: I - Sultanines d'Australie, à quai; jusqu'à fin 1972, « 5-Crown »; à partir de janvier 1973, « 3-Crown ». II - Sultanines de Turquie N° 9, c.a.f., au comptant, Londres.

RAISINS DE CORINTHE**Prix à l'exportation**

Grèce: Prix unitaire moyen à l'exportation, f.o.b.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: De Grèce, Patras, qualité extra, embarquement le plus proche, c. et f.

FIGUES**Prix à la production**

Italie: Première qualité, en vrac, prix à la production, Cosenza.

Prix de gros

Turquie: N° 7, prix de gros, Smyrne.

DATTES**Prix de gros**

Etats-Unis: D'Irak, Sairs, « fancy loose pack », en vrac, en entrepôt, prix au comptant, New York; depuis octobre 1970, G.A.Q. 70s.

Prix à l'exportation

Irak: Valeur unitaire des exportations.

Table 12. - Sugar (raw basis): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 12. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
..... EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	2.9	5.5	8.1	3.2	5.0	7.9	10.4	3.3	4.1	7.2	9.7	...	...
Madagascar	17.9	22.2	25.4	10.4	10.9	19.3	38.9	11.2	16.4	39.4	...	...	...
Mauritius	99.4	167.7	489.1	170.0	206.6	296.8	669.6	151.7	191.0	451.7	701.3	129.9	...
Mozambique	57.7	136.4	207.0	32.7	53.8	119.7	197.1	42.3	73.5	119.0	178.9	...	...
Reunion	*70.0	75.0	179.3	24.6	24.6	78.8	171.8	F 72.0	73.7	142.1	262.4	42.5	...
South Africa	199.1	470.5	830.4	154.0	455.7	777.4	1 169.7	183.9	487.6	753.2	893.0	...	...
Total	447.0	877.3	1 739.3	394.9	756.6	1 299.9	2 257.5	464.4	846.3	1 489.6	2 084.7	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Barbados	82.6	124.5	124.5	10.2	78.2	101.7	101.7	15.3	104.3	108.7	108.7	12.4	82.7
Dominican Republic	659.3	862.5	992.0	350.0	685.3	965.2	1 098.6	344.2	624.1	913.8	1 031.1	366.1	...
Guadeloupe	*123.3	138.9	146.7	15.1	64.9	77.0	77.2	11.2	97.9	113.5	113.6	...	...
Haiti	*15.8	*20.0	*24.9	*3.2	*9.8	*20.9	*22.3	—	*9.1	*9.1	*13.4	...	...
Jamaica	249.5	1 295.8	303.4	1 111.1	1 220.3	1 265.5	280.1	1 116.3	1 225.6	1 262.8	265.1	184.9	1 218.6
Martinique	*3.5	8.7	8.7	—	9.0	9.4	9.4	—	8.7	16.8	16.8	0.1	...
Mexico	373.4	501.9	546.2	180.8	386.1	559.1	576.9	144.1	299.3	566.6	606.6	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	154.9	173.4	175.9	74.9	146.0	187.3	191.2	81.1	144.3	147.6	1 150.0	12.3	1 91.9
Total	1 662.3	2 125.7	2 322.3	745.3	1 599.6	1 920.6	2 357.4	709.6	1 513.3	2 138.9	2 305.3	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	474.2	987.9	1 261.2	542.4	1 294.5	1 814.3	2 534.9	682.2	1 249.2	1 967.8	2 797.9	...	...
Guyana	193.2	1 231.1	342.1	50.8	110.0	210.3	304.7	34.6	81.4	123.6	229.0	...	...
Peru	136.3	283.0	432.2	90.8	185.3	269.2	430.5	F 107.4	F 196.0	F 228.7	407.0	...	...
Total	803.7	1 247.3	2 035.5	684.0	1 589.8	2 293.8	3 270.1	824.2	1 526.6	2 320.1	3 433.9	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	21.4	35.2	41.1	3.7	12.2	15.8	20.1	1.5	2.4	3.0	3.9	0.4	...
India	239.8	372.6	415.6	28.3	96.0	108.3	108.3	22.5	52.3	189.2	208.7	...	...
Philippines	801.0	1 220.3	1 422.1	335.6	666.2	945.9	1 240.2	473.9	1 035.8	1 296.7	1 474.8	...	...
Turkey	28.2	28.2	29.3	—	*30.0	109.9	122.1	0.1	0.6	F 2.8	3.8	...	...
Total	1 090.4	1 656.3	1 908.1	367.6	804.4	1 179.9	1 490.7	498.0	1 091.1	1 391.7	1 691.2	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	79.8	155.3	237.9	137.0	255.4	372.5	460.8	44.7	158.2	235.2	574.0	136.9	229.9
Czechoslovakia	140.7	177.3	324.7	42.4	56.5	84.8	226.4	46.6	75.2	184.8	148.5	11.7	...
Denmark	27.4	50.6	63.9	12.7	25.9	51.4	67.9	10.8	24.5	67.5	94.4	18.8	47.1
France	792.5	813.4	1 178.8	286.4	748.8	1 094.8	1 417.4	318.4	837.3	1 219.1	1 655.1	...	...
Netherlands	61.9	F 106.2	129.5	34.3	69.4	101.7	115.7	12.1	31.6	55.5	65.1	78.3	...
Poland	F 36.3	F 42.7	98.3	F 55.2	F 93.0	F 103.2	195.6	F 99.2	F 167.3	F 208.3	377.3	F 42.0	F 95.0
United Kingdom	110.8	203.3	259.5	63.1	136.7	229.0	329.7	35.8	120.3	232.5	299.4	37.6	133.5
Total	1 249.4	1 548.8	2 292.6	631.1	1 389.8	2 036.4	2 813.5	567.6	1 414.4	2 102.9	3 213.8	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	455.3	1 040.7	1 729.3	429.5	769.4	1 431.7	2 124.1	596.5	885.8	1 580.0	2 326.3	259.7	365.4
Fiji	29.1	213.6	315.0	10.9	12.7	175.3	1 290.3	1.1	27.4	106.3	454.2	...	...
Total	484.4	1 254.3	2 044.3	440.4	782.1	1 607.0	2 414.4	597.6	913.2	1 686.3	2 780.5	...	...
U.S.S.R.													
Total	1 825.7	1 1060.3	1 089.2	124.9	137.3	152.8	53.8	11.0	123.2	125.9	146.3	123.2	171.8
GRAND TOTAL	6 563	9 770	11 431	3 288	6 960	10 390	14 657	3 672	7 328	11 155	15 556	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Sugar (raw basis): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (concluded)**Tableau 12. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (fin)**

Country Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
Africa													
Cameroon	7.2	9.5	18.8	4.0	8.0	10.4	16.7	2.5	7.7	9.8	13.1	6.7	...
Ghana	36.0	45.4	56.5	6.6	17.8	40.3	49.0	14.4	20.7	47.9	61.0	...	...
Ivory Coast	26.2	43.9	58.4	13.2	29.1	44.0	59.0	*11.8	*26.2	*39.6	*65.9	...	...
Kenya ^a	22.7	41.3	78.0	15.3	41.0	69.6	203.8	20.9	45.0	70.7	84.2	...	...
Morocco	163.5	184.0	246.4	*87.0	*147.2	*165.6	222.0	108.4	196.7	206.3	277.9	...	...
Nigeria	*50.6	*93.3	144.0	35.6	74.7	104.8	130.8	29.4	F 80.0	F 112.8	*141.0	...	...
Senegal	41.1	53.4	79.3	16.5	33.9	49.2	87.1	19.0	38.0	F 50.0	*80.1	...	...
Sudan	11.9	*150.1	216.8	—	*7.9	*98.8	145.3	—	F 8.8	F 110.5	*165.0	...	...
Tunisia	*38.0	*68.8	114.6	*10.0	*45.1	*86.9	114.4	*28.1	*53.7	*83.3	86.4	...	...
Zambia	4.5	9.3	14.8	7.2	7.2	10.6	15.6	5.2	5.2	13.1	...	...	...
Total	401.7	699.0	1 027.6	195.4	411.9	679.2	925.7	239.7	482.0	744.0	...	...	...
North America													
Canada ^a	304.0	516.4	925.4	177.2	331.7	544.5	907.8	147.3	408.1	628.7	970.3	179.6	411.2
United States	2 272.6	3 833.3	4 826.2	1 232.4	2 485.4	3 754.3	4 749.5	1 064.7	2 335.6	3 598.8	4 743.4	...	...
Total	2 576.6	4 349.7	5 751.6	1 409.6	2 817.1	4 298.8	5 657.3	1 212.0	2 743.7	4 227.5	5 713.7	...	...
South America													
Chile	6.4	12.7	141.7	3.9	29.7	F 40.0	55.3	47.3	F 69.4	F 93.8	*130.4	...	...
Uruguay	11.0	*25.5	*43.0	*10.7	*13.2	*30.6	*37.4	*55.0	*115.0	*190.5	222.1	...	...
Total	17.4	38.2	184.7	14.6	42.9	70.6	92.7	102.3	184.4	284.3	352.5	...	...
Asia													
Hong Kong	67.8	101.9	133.1	33.9	52.5	68.3	84.2	19.1	37.1	61.7	85.8	19.7	...
Iraq	152.6	221.0	296.0	20.8	84.3	84.3	209.3	127.8	212.4	324.6	601.5	...	...
Japan	1 334.4	1 892.9	2 498.0	661.8	1 324.3	2 102.2	2 777.0	470.1	1 024.5	1 663.2	2 371.9	611.0	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	124.7	231.7	270.8	111.9	204.6	254.5	343.5	112.7	181.6	264.8	346.4	...	...
Singapore	90.8	101.5	141.1	50.0	62.6	95.7	137.0	27.1	52.8	78.9	110.5	39.9	...
Sri Lanka	174.7	F 259.6	319.9	F 44.1	F 133.6	F 199.4	246.2	F 43.4	F 131.4	F 170.7	196.3	14.6	...
Total	1 945.0	2 808.6	3 658.9	922.5	1 861.9	2 804.4	3 797.2	800.2	1 639.8	2 563.9	3 712.4	...	...
Europe													
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.2	7.7	7.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	0.5	8.6	10.9	14.9	0.4	1.1
Finland	40.2	120.1	209.9	37.7	101.0	149.9	213.5	58.8	91.0	127.7	202.6	2.3	61.8
France	*195.0	*240.0	370.8	78.2	174.3	252.4	356.2	108.8	211.7	287.3	409.8	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	76.9	113.9	177.6	19.5	53.4	75.9	125.2	24.2	47.5	76.7	139.9	43.0	49.8
Greece	3.7	11.8	21.9	4.8	42.4	82.7	89.2	5.8	45.2	62.0	68.6	...	...
Ireland	26.7	40.5	41.6	3.7	12.9	13.4	31.5	2.7	2.8	15.4	17.1	0.3	...
Italy	317.8	414.2	538.1	136.1	269.5	398.7	578.4	103.5	258.3	393.6	561.1	43.9	...
Netherlands	21.6	F 58.5	73.2	37.2	90.6	147.1	160.7	22.9	53.4	60.4	87.9	16.0	...
Norway	73.8	138.9	182.8	38.7	78.8	141.8	185.7	35.8	73.5	128.7	168.6	33.7	...
Portugal	57.6	104.9	203.1	37.5	94.9	154.5	260.3	17.7	98.5	160.3	256.3	63.0	119.1
Spain	47.6	72.9	81.2	24.3	58.2	117.9	121.7	17.2	17.2	60.3	116.0	...	...
Sweden	61.8	73.4	162.7	11.7	75.9	94.4	111.8	34.4	65.4	78.6	114.3	13.4	36.3
Switzerland	114.8	186.4	260.1	60.3	120.8	177.7	247.0	13.5	105.0	160.1	225.5	70.4	131.2
United Kingdom	1 124.6	1 568.5	2 127.8	484.6	1 061.2	1 573.7	2 163.0	526.8	1 011.6	1 615.0	2 050.1	385.8	889.0
Total	2 166.3	3 151.7	4 458.6	976.0	2 235.9	3 382.3	4 646.9	972.6	2 089.7	3 237.0	4 432.6	...	...
Oceania													
New Zealand	86.8	129.9	157.4	42.4	95.7	132.3	156.5	50.2	77.0	125.0	148.2	149.3	184.5
U.S.S.R.	1956.5	1 350.5	1 538.9	1989.9	1 694.1	1 770.9	1 927.8	1 050.5	1 114.3	1 600.3	1 630.8	1 429.3	1 283.9
GRAND TOTAL	8 150	12 528	16 778	4 550	9 160	13 139	17 204	4 377	9 331	13 782	...	...	...

NOTE: Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Refined sugar has been converted to raw basis by factors of 1.070 for the United States and 1.087 for other countries. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

^aSource: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council. — ^bData exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. — ^c1971 data include fancy molasses converted into raw sugar equivalent (1 imperial gallon = 4.208 kg for Canada and 3.504 kg for Barbados).

NOTE: On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide, à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre raffiné ont été converties en équivalent de sucre brut à raison de 1,070 pour les Etats-Unis et de 1,087 pour les autres pays. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

^aSource: Bulletin de statistique du Conseil international du sucre. — ^bLes chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. — ^cLes données pour 1971 comprennent les mélasses concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre brut (1 gallon impérial = 4,208 kg pour le Canada et 3,504 kg pour la Barbade).

Table 13. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 13. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
South Africa	a	19.0	32.6	44.3	11.2	27.9	48.2	60.7	13.2	29.8	48.6	59.1	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	a	19.9	32.1	37.5	5.6	15.3	21.3	27.5	5.0	11.4	23.4	27.4	5.7
	c	15.6	32.8	40.3	9.9	29.2	40.4	47.6	10.4	31.7	43.9	51.9	9.5
	e	15.3	27.7	33.8	8.8	17.2	26.2	37.7	8.8	19.2	29.1	40.1	11.3
United States	a	7.6	10.5	14.9	4.1	9.4	13.8	20.1	6.1	14.4	21.4	32.8	3.5
	c	6.1	11.4	22.0	2.9	19.6	26.5	37.3	20.4	50.4	55.5	65.2	3.2
	d	26.2	44.9	58.4	13.9	27.6	44.4	63.1	16.3	29.6	46.7	69.3	22.0
	e	63.6	89.2	127.7	28.7	61.9	97.8	131.5	32.4	59.6	91.1	124.7	26.4
Total		154.3	248.6	334.6	73.9	180.2	270.4	364.8	99.4	216.3	311.1	411.4	81.6
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	a	99.0	159.2	230.7	67.8	178.7	273.4	385.3	99.0	173.8	232.4	281.2	35.5
	b	11.5	13.2	16.3	2.9	6.1	7.4	14.0	8.3	12.2	15.8	24.1	6.2
	c	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.8	4.7	9.8	1.5
	e	45.7	71.5	98.2	26.3	57.9	90.0	116.9	27.9	51.6	77.6	98.1	14.9
Brazil	a	*55.0	67.3	88.7	31.5	82.4	124.4	155.6	7.0	25.3	86.9	102.5	...
Uruguay	a	63.6	75.5	80.3	F 36.8	F 76.6	F 91.2	F 97.0	F 37.0	F 80.0	F 99.1	99.1	...
	b	12.9	13.4	14.4	F 1.2	F 1.6	F 1.6	F 1.7	F 0.8	F 0.9	1.1	1.1	...
Total		288.3	400.8	529.5	166.6	403.4	588.2	771.1	181.3	346.6	517.6	615.9	...
ASIA													
Japan	e	8.2	11.9	12.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	—	0.2	0.5	0.6	—
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	c	67.2	95.9	134.5	31.9	66.1	103.4	149.5	36.0	76.3	117.3	167.6	41.4
	d	16.2	23.7	30.7	7.8	14.3	20.7	29.2	7.7	14.8	22.0	27.9	7.2
Denmark	a	42.6	59.1	78.8	19.8	35.0	51.9	69.9	23.0	45.1	67.5	93.2	32.2
	c	49.8	72.8	87.2	12.3	28.1	52.2	74.1	16.6	38.3	57.5	89.2	27.6
	d	27.7	41.7	55.2	11.4	25.7	38.3	52.5	11.5	26.4	37.8	50.7	14.5
	e	7.5	10.9	14.7	5.3	10.2	14.8	19.8	5.1	14.5	24.8	36.6	6.0
France	a	65.3	108.9	142.7	36.8	67.8	97.5	123.1	27.0	60.7	97.4	134.5	...
	c	14.0	19.4	32.7	2.6	5.3	8.1	11.4	3.5	7.3	10.1	14.2	...
	d	17.3	24.5	32.7	9.1	19.3	30.0	42.2	11.1	24.7	39.5	52.7	...
	e	3.5	F 4.8	7.9	F 2.5	F 6.2	F 8.5	12.8	F 3.6	F 6.0	F 8.5	10.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ...	a	27.2	41.8	54.8	11.5	24.5	36.1	46.0	13.3	27.3	46.3	76.1	22.1
Ireland	a	70.1	104.1	147.9	26.9	54.5	88.7	128.9	25.4	50.8	92.3	131.1	36.6
	b	6.0	10.2	14.1	2.4	5.4	8.7	11.9	2.2	5.5	8.6	11.7	2.9
	c	7.8	14.8	25.9	9.8	17.4	23.0	27.9	4.6	7.9	11.0	17.0	4.3
	e	7.3	10.8	14.9	3.5	6.9	10.7	14.8	3.6	6.9	12.8	17.8	4.9
Netherlands	a	49.8	F 86.5	111.0	20.7	47.1	87.3	114.7	32.6	54.4	87.0	162.8	29.1
	b	3.5	F 6.5	9.9	1.9	3.3	5.9	9.8	2.0	3.1	5.4	8.9	2.4
	c	109.3	F 171.5	238.2	53.5	112.1	117.3	255.2	55.3	116.5	175.6	248.0	70.4
	d	114.1	F 166.2	227.7	53.5	112.2	167.5	233.8	60.5	112.9	161.9	218.5	57.2
	e	9.0	F 14.2	19.0	4.7	8.9	13.2	18.8	5.4	10.3	15.9	26.5	14.6
Poland	d	5.5	13.3	28.8	1.9	5.7	9.9	24.1	1.3	2.4	4.4	19.9	3.8
Sweden	a	8.3	13.2	16.1	2.7	7.0	9.5	10.5	0.7	1.6	3.1	3.7	0.8
	c	17.3	22.7	26.4	12.3	25.4	20.9	54.4	15.5	27.4	38.2	41.5	17.1
Yugoslavia	a	25.7	41.0	51.0	13.6	32.0	42.8	52.0	11.8	32.3	50.4	65.0	7.0
	b	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	0.4	2.8	2.9	0.4	...
	c	11.6	20.5	25.7	1.26	28.0	29.8	30.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	—
	e	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	...
Total		787.1	1 202.7	1 632.7	373.4	772.0	1 100.6	1 622.8	380.2	777.4	1 199.9	1 731.1	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	a	161.4	284.3	363.8	87.5	201.3	364.7	495.6	46.0	289.6	462.3	627.7	90.1
	b	101.5	160.6	220.5	61.5	120.8	174.1	218.3	65.9	102.4	124.9	152.7	25.0
	e	16.2	27.4	38.1	11.3	22.7	36.4	49.5	15.3	27.5	40.6	54.6	9.0
New Zealand	a	76.1	157.4	183.3	24.7	79.2	165.0	219.9	43.7	99.3	170.1	202.8	38.7
	b	256.3	379.8	447.3	141.5	264.5	368.3	448.5	138.8	257.3	318.6	441.4	95.7
	c	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.8	—
	e	21.9	30.7	40.0	12.2	25.6	35.9	42.6	13.2	25.6	38.0	45.7	10.4
Total		633.7	1 040.7	1 293.8	338.9	714.5	1 145.3	1 475.5	487.9	801.8	1 154.9	1 525.7	268.9
GRAND TOTAL		1 891	2 937	3 847	966	2 101	3 156	4 298	1 097	2 172	3 233	4 344	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (concluded)

Tableau 13. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (fin)

Country Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974		
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	a	21.7	37.8	46.9	12.8	31.5	47.3	60.4	12.9	35.5	48.1	67.8	15.1	24.2
	b	6.4	12.7	19.8	7.0	16.2	24.7	29.6	8.4	14.5	16.3	21.8	6.5	9.4
	c	2.3	3.2	4.7	0.9	3.6	4.7	12.9	5.7	9.9	11.0	16.6	1.1	5.4
	d	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.2	1.6	4.1	4.6	6.7	2.7	4.8
	e	2.5	3.4	4.3	1.1	2.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	3.4	4.0	6.6	1.0	2.6
United States	a	229.5	390.9	517.6	113.3	249.6	439.1	602.3	131.7	269.3	435.4	611.6	...	...
	b	19.6	28.6	32.4	5.1	23.6	38.6	42.1	6.2	12.1	15.5	18.3	...	...
	c	14.8	22.6	28.3	8.6	16.2	24.1	29.2	5.4	13.9	22.9	28.3	...	...
	e	8.1	10.4	44.8	3.0	5.3	7.3	9.9	2.2	41.5	6.7	9.2	...	...
Total		305.5	510.4	700.1	152.3	350.0	592.3	796.7	175.9	367.2	564.5	786.9	...	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	c	6.9	9.8	12.8	2.7	6.4	9.5	12.0	3.0	5.8	8.4	11.6	2.1	...
	d	9.7	15.9	23.6	5.9	11.5	18.9	25.2	6.0	11.4	18.6	26.6	8.7	...
Israel	a	10.0	24.3	32.3	4.4	7.4	9.2	16.7	6.9	18.2	29.1	36.9	6.6	...
Japan	a	18.0	29.3	41.6	15.4	24.1	38.2	57.6	19.1	45.0	86.4	127.2	28.0	...
	b	52.6	87.5	130.1	33.1	65.3	103.2	151.5	32.5	73.7	101.8	133.7	20.3	...
	d	11.3	15.2	27.2	6.9	12.1	18.1	29.3	6.5	12.2	17.2	25.9	7.1	...
	e	30.0	43.7	64.8	21.9	39.6	53.6	74.4	22.0	51.2	75.1	98.8	21.2	...
Total		138.5	225.7	332.4	90.3	166.4	250.7	366.7	96.0	217.5	366.6	460.7	94.0	...
EUROPE														
Austria	a	4.7	9.8	13.1	2.1	4.2	8.3	12.6	2.2	4.4	8.7	13.5	0.6	1.1
	d	4.9	8.6	12.1	2.6	5.4	9.1	13.9	2.6	5.4	9.4	15.0	0.9	1.1
	e	3.1	4.5	5.6	0.9	1.9	3.2	4.9	1.7	3.1	5.1	7.4	1.7	3.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	a	11.2	16.6	21.7	6.6	17.0	27.0	33.3	9.4	18.4	30.4	35.7	7.0	12.7
	c	6.3	9.2	12.2	2.8	5.4	7.5	9.8	2.3	3.8	6.0	8.0	2.4	4.2
	e	27.7	41.0	52.6	12.1	14.5	46.3	64.1	17.4	34.8	51.2	70.1	18.3	34.7
France	a	37.1	54.1	68.5	20.6	59.7	112.9	153.1	41.8	87.8	136.3	167.6	...	...
	b	F 15.5	F 25.0	F 31.4	F 7.3	F 16.8	F 26.4	F 39.2	F 13.1	F 23.0	F 35.1	F 46.9	...	...
	c	77.9	126.8	175.4	38.7	81.9	132.0	168.4	37.9	80.9	128.2	152.7	...	...
	e	F 53.4	F 80.5	F 109.6	F 32.5	F 66.4	F 100.7	F 138.0	F 34.7	F 72.4	F 109.7	F 150.3	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	88.7	140.1	178.5	43.9	111.4	191.0	257.9	67.0	131.2	196.0	211.8	42.7	90.3
	c	59.3	98.0	139.2	39.3	83.3	138.7	198.8	43.4	81.7	135.5	201.1	54.7	110.6
	d	111.0	170.4	256.8	67.7	125.7	188.6	278.7	67.1	126.2	186.5	271.3	64.8	122.7
	e	23.5	36.8	53.3	13.2	25.4	41.6	60.8	3.8	29.3	47.7	69.0	14.9	26.5
Greece	a	17.0	29.9	46.8	7.3	19.8	29.3	40.2	13.2	26.0	43.2	41.8	...	...
	b	28.9	44.1	60.3	16.5	28.6	37.0	46.8	7.8	21.8	33.3	41.0	...	...
	d	1.0	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.9	3.8	5.1	...	...
Italy	a	158.7	246.6	317.0	76.0	158.1	250.4	334.1	83.5	190.8	320.3	433.2	109.6	...
	c	60.0	86.6	129.3	30.4	64.8	97.3	145.9	36.3	83.8	123.9	182.0	77.9	...
	d	1.1	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.2	3.1	4.6	0.8	2.8	5.0	6.0	1.7	...
	e	6.6	11.0	15.9	3.4	6.3	11.6	18.8	6.4	16.1	19.7	23.8	2.7	...
Netherlands	a	18.2	F 30.0	41.7	14.5	32.6	61.2	77.5	16.8	41.9	67.0	84.2	14.2	...
	c	0.7	F 1.0	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.6	3.6	1.0	2.8	4.4	6.2	1.5	...
	e	21.1	F 31.5	43.8	10.9	23.0	35.1	50.2	6.2	11.8	17.4	23.3	13.4	...
Portugal	a	9.2	13.0	22.8	8.4	15.9	22.8	31.9	0.1	5.1	11.5	19.5	8.3	11.7
Spain	a	13.8	26.7	34.2	5.7	27.4	52.9	78.4	13.9	40.8	62.2	75.7	...	...
	c	0.5	0.8	3.1	20.0	49.3	57.9	76.2	20.9	34.1	37.6	38.8	...	...
Sweden	a	2.9	5.1	7.2	2.4	4.0	5.3	7.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	6.0	1.1	3.0
	c	5.7	8.8	12.4	3.2	6.6	8.6	13.1	2.7	4.3	5.5	6.9	1.5	3.5
	e	4.2	6.6	9.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	8.9	4.7	6.9	9.5	12.8	1.8	2.9
Switzerland	a	12.3	23.0	31.8	8.7	19.2	30.3	38.3	8.1	18.0	29.0	36.4	6.8	10.1
	c	3.1	6.1	9.5	0.7	0.7	2.7	4.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	4.4	0.6	1.5
	d	10.7	17.5	23.8	6.9	12.0	18.8	25.4	6.3	13.6	21.5	28.1	5.8	11.5
United Kingdom	a	125.2	186.4	252.8	65.5	136.3	200.3	277.8	81.8	152.7	205.4	270.3	54.3	120.5
	b	209.9	310.3	353.2	114.6	204.6	273.8	331.2	99.0	173.6	219.7	265.6	71.7	136.2
	c	10.0	17.5	27.8	9.1	24.2	38.8	46.3	7.1	11.2	13.6	18.5	1.9	2.9
	d	4.6	7.8	10.8	2.1	4.2	6.5	9.3	4.3	7.3	8.3	10.3	1.8	3.8
	e	68.1	100.7	126.5	36.4	64.6	93.0	103.2	34.4	67.6	91.1	115.1	23.6	81.5
Total		1 317.8	2 036.1	2 716.6	737.0	1 529.3	2 380.5	3 208.5	803.9	1 642.2	2 445.1	3 175.4	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		1 762	2 772	3 749	980	2 046	3 224	4 372	1 076	2 227	3 376	4 423	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a Viande de bovins (CTCI 011.1)

b Viande de mouton et de chèvre (CTCI 011.2)

c Viande de porc (CTCI 011.3)

d Volaille, abattue ou préparée (CTCI 011.4)

e Viande de cheval (CTCI 011.5) et abats comestibles (CTCI 011.6, 011.8)

a Meat of bovine animals (SITC 011.1)
b Meat of sheep and goats (SITC 011.2)
c Meat of swine (SITC 011.3)
d Poultry, killed or dressed (SITC 011.4)
e Meat of horses (SITC 011.5) and edible offals (SITC 011.6, 011.8)

Table 14. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 14. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
North America													
Canada	a	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	—
	b	63.9	89.9	112.6	16.4	22.6	34.0	59.7	27.9	72.1	104.5	124.4	14.3
United States	a	21.4	24.0	30.8	7.4	14.5	20.1	25.1	6.0	10.8	15.2	19.7	5.0
	b ¹	78.9	125.1	175.2	30.3	82.6	127.7	145.8	10.8	19.7	26.4	31.3	4.8
Total	a	22.8	25.6	32.4	7.9	15.6	21.2	26.2	6.1	10.9	15.3	20.2	5.0
	b	142.8	215.0	287.8	46.7	105.2	161.7	205.5	38.7	91.8	130.9	155.7	19.1
Asia													
Hong Kong	a ²	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	a	6.1	11.2	14.1	2.7	5.3	8.3	11.3	3.6	7.9	11.2	16.5	...
Singapore	a	4.8	6.3	11.5	2.1	4.2	5.3	6.1	1.0	2.9	3.9	4.9	2.4
Total	a	11.4	18.2	26.4	5.0	9.8	14.0	18.2	4.7	11.5	16.2	23.0	...
Europe													
Austria	b	7.7	10.4	13.7	3.6	7.2	11.1	16.2	4.0	8.5	13.3	17.6	0.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	b	39.5	66.3	89.8	18.4	38.3	72.9	91.7	21.9	50.1	82.5	118.0	23.3
Denmark	a	10.4	16.4	20.3	4.1	8.1	12.8	17.9	4.5	8.4	12.4	16.4	4.3
	b	29.0	44.0	59.1	17.5	40.8	56.3	67.2	20.1	49.7	64.7	76.3	18.0
Finland	b	11.8	17.6	24.0	7.0	13.7	23.1	32.6	2.8	8.3	13.8	20.2	3.3
France	a	F 57.2	F 84.5	F 110.9	F 20.7	F 44.5	F 69.1	F 93.8	F 10.5	F 22.5	F 30.9	F 41.8	...
	b	F 150.7	F 222.7	F 291.3	F 53.3	F 114.4	F 177.8	F 259.2	F 93.3	F 201.8	F 274.0	F 402.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	b	140.9	198.5	241.5	42.0	106.1	157.5	216.4	62.1	128.8	199.6	243.5	60.5
Ireland	b	20.2	31.2	42.6	2.6	11.5	23.6	35.9	23.7	46.1	84.7	125.3	6.8
Netherlands	a	176.4	F 269.6	F 345.7	78.0	165.3	246.2	311.5	106.2	201.8	290.4	368.8	98.8
	b	59.5	F 89.4	F 116.1	37.9	53.7	77.3	103.9	37.0	86.4	135.4	180.1	54.1
Switzerland	a	3.5	5.2	7.0	1.3	4.7	6.2	8.3	1.6	2.9	4.4	6.5	1.2
United Kingdom	a	19.0	26.8	35.6	4.1	7.7	10.4	13.0	2.7	5.8	9.1	13.5	3.2
	b	14.5	30.4	43.8	13.5	30.7	43.5	62.0	35.2	79.8	102.9	122.0	21.2
Total	a	266.5	402.5	519.5	108.2	230.3	344.7	444.5	125.5	241.4	347.2	447.0	...
	b	473.8	710.5	921.9	195.8	416.4	643.1	885.1	300.1	659.5	970.9	1 305.9	...
Oceania													
Australia	a	5.2	7.7	10.0	1.8	3.9	5.4	7.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.7	3.1
	b	38.0	47.0	74.9	25.2	*36.0	*47.9	73.7	28.2	45.9	78.9	125.4	39.2
New Zealand	a	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.3	F 0.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.3
	b	83.5	116.8	171.2	44.4	F 104.1	151.0	197.9	40.7	102.3	179.2	196.1	55.0
Total	a	5.7	8.5	11.6	2.1	4.6	6.4	8.9	1.0	2.3	3.7	5.0	3.4
	b	121.5	163.8	246.1	69.6	140.1	198.9	271.6	68.9	148.2	258.1	321.5	94.2
GRAND TOTAL	a	306	455	590	123	260	386	498	137	266	382	495	...
	b	738	1 089	1 456	312	662	1 004	1 362	408	900	1 360	1 783	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
Africa													
Cameroon	a	1.4	3.9	4.8	0.5	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.8	1.3
Ghana	a	13.6	18.7	23.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	...
Ivory Coast	a	*8.0	*11.0	15.7	*4.0	*8.5	*11.9	*16.0	...	...	...	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	a	8.5	13.1	17.8	4.8	12.3	18.0	23.5	F 7.9	19.7	...	...	...
Madagascar	a	3.3	6.1	6.3	2.3	4.2	5.5	5.6	0.2	1.1	1.2	2.2	...
Morocco	a	7.0	9.7	12.7	4.9	6.4	9.0	13.0	F 5.2	F 6.7	F 9.5	13.6	...
	b	1.8	2.5	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	F 0.6	F 1.4	F 1.8	2.4	...
Nigeria	a	*22.1	*32.5	42.3	*8.6	*20.4	*30.1	40.0	12.5	...	...	...	...
Senegal	a	6.6	10.0	15.8	2.1	5.6	9.5	9.9	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	a	1.8	3.4	4.7	0.8	2.5	3.2	5.3	1.0	2.4	4.4	5.3	...
	b	2.0	3.9	5.4	0.8	2.2	4.1	5.2	0.9	2.6	3.2	5.8	...
Total	a	72.3	108.4	143.4	30.9	65.0	92.9	120.0	...	...	...	...	...
	b	3.8	6.4	8.4	1.7	4.2	6.6	8.1	1.5	4.0	5.0	8.2	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (concluded)

Country Pays	1971			1972			1973			1974			
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IV
<i>IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)</i>													
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Canada b	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago a	1.8	2.9	3.2	0.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.1	3.3	...	...	...
b	5.4	7.4	9.3	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.3	2.0	4.2	6.8	...	...	...
Total a	1.8	2.9	3.2	0.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.1	3.3	...	...	...
b	6.1	8.4	10.9	2.7	4.2	5.7	6.3	2.3	5.3	8.3	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil b	0.5	8.4	14.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	11.8	7.4	38.9	49.7	65.8	...	...
Chile b	2.7	4.2	5.1	2.2	3.1	F 15.0	28.7	8.3	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana a	3.8	8.7	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.3	2.2	4.7	6.4	...	...	...
Peru b	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	5.0	10.5	18.4	23.8	...	...
Venezuela b	5.0	6.3	6.9	1.0	3.9	6.6	11.7	7.2	15.3	21.6	30.2	...	...
Total a	3.8	8.7	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.3	2.2	4.7	6.4	...	...	...
b	8.7	19.9	29.3	4.0	8.5	23.6	53.8	27.9	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Cyprus a	3.3	4.7	6.0	1.6	2.7	4.3	5.1	1.7	3.0	4.6	6.3	1.8	...
Hong Kong a	12.5	18.6	24.9	6.0	11.8	16.5	20.8	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.0	7.0	...
India a	1.3	2.2	4.9	18.4	19.0	19.7	19.7	—	—	...	...	...	...
b	18.0	29.8	39.3	13.8	24.6	36.4	43.8	9.6	15.6	...	...	...	...
Israel b	4.8	7.6	11.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	11.7	3.2	7.1	9.2	11.1	...	...
Japan b	33.3	45.1	59.7	17.0	32.1	47.9	76.4	18.2	32.8	54.8	79.7	35.7	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia a	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...
b	14.4	25.4	35.1	7.8	18.4	27.2	34.7	4.9	12.6	36.1	45.1	...	...
Philippines a	17.0	27.0	33.3	4.3	8.4	10.0	12.5	2.2	3.7	4.5	5.2	...	...
b	31.7	40.7	49.5	14.9	26.7	38.4	57.8	9.4	23.7	32.5	51.1	...	...
Singapore a	2.8	3.9	4.9	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.5	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.4	1.4	...
b	11.5	15.9	21.5	5.3	10.0	14.9	19.5	5.6	10.2	15.4	20.3	8.0	...
Thailand a ²	*2.6	*3.2	4.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	...	...
b	*11.8	*18.9	26.6	6.1	10.7	18.5	24.8	9.0	17.0	23.3	36.1	...	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of a	16.6	22.7	29.1	10.6	16.6	17.6	23.2	3.0	7.3	9.0	11.3	...	...
Total a	56.5	82.5	107.5	42.6	53.5	73.4	87.7	12.4	27.6	...	...	...	...
b	125.5	183.4	243.3	68.8	135.0	189.7	268.7	59.9	119.0	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg a	14.1	21.9	27.9	5.9	16.2	22.8	28.3	7.4	19.1	27.0	32.3	7.4	23.8
b	20.5	25.4	30.8	12.7	18.4	28.2	36.5	9.6	33.9	52.1	65.2	15.6	26.7
Denmark b	12.1	16.7	22.3	3.9	8.4	13.3	25.1	10.6	14.3	18.8	23.6	6.4	*10.2
France b	F 4.0	F 6.0	7.1	F 1.9	F 5.6	F 9.1	10.8	F 2.6	F 11.5	F 13.5	17.7	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. a	31.2	45.6	62.2	14.2	30.0	44.4	59.8	15.7	31.1	43.5	57.2	12.6	24.2
b	18.5	27.1	36.8	11.1	25.0	38.5	53.4	14.1	24.6	32.6	40.8	11.5	19.7
Greece a	28.4	40.8	64.1	11.1	27.8	47.2	60.1	22.4	39.0	59.1	77.2	...	...
b	3.3	4.9	6.0	1.0	2.1	3.8	5.7	1.6	3.6	5.5	7.5	...	...
Malta a	3.2	4.3	5.2	2.0	3.6	4.4	6.0	1.7	2.7	4.3	5.0	1.5	3.9
Netherlands b	58.0	F 93.5	129.9	29.8	78.2	109.2	137.4	74.9	137.1	186.4	252.3	76.7	...
Spain b	29.6	41.4	56.2	15.9	25.0	34.9	48.5	11.5	20.5	34.3	49.3	...	...
Switzerland a	2.3	2.9	3.8	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.6	0.8	1.5	2.7	3.7	0.8	1.7
United Kingdom a	15.9	25.3	32.7	6.1	10.6	14.2	18.9	5.0	9.6	13.7	17.5	4.6	7.5
b	24.2	31.2	39.3	6.6	18.4	25.6	40.2	7.2	19.2	26.0	34.4	5.6	11.0
Yugoslavia b	4.5	5.7	6.9	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.5	...
Total a	95.1	148.0	195.9	40.1	90.0	135.7	176.7	53.0	103.0	150.3	192.9	...	...
b	174.8	251.9	335.3	83.1	181.5	264.0	359.3	132.0	266.1	371.5	493.6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL a	230	351	459	116	213	308	393	69	137	150.3	192.9	...	...
b	319	476	627	160	333	490	696	222	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed. Several importing countries and a few exporting countries combine in their trade classifications condensed and dried milk.

a Evaporated and condensed milk and cream.

b Dried milk.

¹Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. — ²Reexports only. — ³Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

Tableau 14. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (fin)

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés. Plusieurs pays importateurs et quelques pays exportateurs groupent dans une même classification du commerce le lait condensé et le lait sec.

a Lait et crème condensés et évaporés.

b Lait sec.

¹Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions, effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance, que les pays importateurs ne déclarent pas dans leurs statistiques du commerce. — ²Réexportations seulement. — ³Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 15. - Butter: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 15. - Beurre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
..... Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Kenya ¹	F 0.1	F 0.1	1.1	F 0.1	F 0.1	F 0.1	2.0	F 0.1	F 0.1	F 0.5	F 1.0	1.9	...
South Africa	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.7	7.4	11.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	...
Total	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.6	4.8	7.5	31.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.4	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States ²	3.2	9.9	43.0	17.6	19.1	19.2	19.7	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.2	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	0.2	1.9	6.0	4.5	8.0	12.4	17.1	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.4	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	2.2	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.2	4.4	5.2	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.0	33.9	41.8	8.1	14.5	21.9	31.3	8.1	37.2	61.8	95.3	22.2	42.5
Denmark	37.1	56.6	76.9	16.8	40.4	26.4	87.2	22.1	48.0	77.8	99.8	25.1	56.5
Finland	10.4	13.8	19.7	3.4	10.9	13.2	19.0	2.1	4.2	6.0	11.5	1.5	8.2
France	49.0	61.6	70.8	6.9	11.9	18.6	30.1	10.1	85.8	154.5	185.9	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	67.0	73.5	80.0	13.6	15.2	23.8	27.4	13.4	39.9	90.5	121.6	51.7	84.9
Ireland	18.5	27.5	32.1	5.7	20.7	31.0	37.7	8.4	20.4	35.6	48.7	7.7	...
Netherlands	57.6	F 62.6	109.8	24.1	45.6	74.5	106.0	40.1	94.5	133.5	182.5	42.8	...
Norway	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	...
Poland	4.6	5.3	5.8	1.5	4.3	6.6	8.7	3.4	7.0	15.0	23.3	9.1	...
Sweden	1.6	3.5	5.1	2.9	3.3	8.1	10.7	2.5	4.5	6.2	9.1	2.4	5.0
United Kingdom ³	1.0	2.1	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.6	0.6	2.4	10.5	16.3	0.7	2.3
Total	274.6	344.0	450.9	87.2	173.4	268.5	368.5	111.9	345.8	593.7	797.2	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	43.3	50.0	69.7	20.7	30.9	43.1	75.5	24.9	34.0	43.4	62.7	20.5	60.4
New Zealand	96.6	115.7	171.0	75.6	105.6	120.5	175.9	81.3	102.3	122.4	172.2	58.6	...
Total	139.9	165.7	240.7	96.3	136.5	163.6	250.9	106.2	136.3	165.8	234.9	79.1	...
GRAND TOTAL	419	523	743	207	342	471	687	223	489	768	1 043	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Morocco	5.8	8.2	8.4	F 2.4	F 2.6	F 3.7	3.9	F 1.8	F 2.0	F 2.9	5.0	...	...
South Africa	2.5	6.6	12.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	...
Total	8.3	14.8	21.3	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.0	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	—	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	2.7	4.9	8.9	F 2.4	F 4.5	F 4.8	7.5	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	8.1	11.2	13.0	F 6.5	F 8.0	F 11.0	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10.8	16.1	21.9	8.9	12.5	15.8	19.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	1.9	2.7	3.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.5	0.6	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	4.4	6.3	6.9	1.8	4.2	5.8	6.8	3.4	6.7	9.2	10.6	...	...
Singapore	2.7	4.3	5.9	1.6	3.1	4.2	5.4	1.2	3.4	4.2	5.7	2.6	...
Total	9.0	13.3	16.7	3.9	8.6	11.9	14.6	5.4	12.2	16.7	20.8	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	17.4	19.5	28.1	7.6	11.5	16.0	29.2	12.3	33.2	65.0	92.6	27.8	48.4
France	2.6	5.1	16.9	2.5	4.2	8.7	12.7	3.9	11.0	18.3	26.2	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	21.9	33.8	41.3	12.9	24.8	39.1	50.7	11.8	19.1	27.5	40.3	6.8	17.3
Italy	18.4	25.3	38.8	8.2	12.4	18.4	27.6	8.9	18.3	27.7	42.5	15.1	...
Switzerland	11.0	15.5	19.3	4.9	5.9	7.1	12.0	4.1	6.7	10.3	15.6	3.3	4.5
United Kingdom	233.4	298.3	389.9	135.0	213.0	275.1	358.4	141.8	224.3	275.6	338.2	148.0	234.8
Total	304.7	397.5	534.3	171.1	271.8	364.4	490.6	182.8	312.6	424.4	555.4	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	333	442	594	186	295	396	528	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

¹ Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. — ² Including anhydrous milk fat. — ³ Re-exports only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

¹ Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. — ² Y compris la matière grasse du lait déshydratée. — ³ Réexportations seulement.

Table 16. - Cheese and curds: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Country Pays	1971			1972				1973				1974	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
<i>NORTH AMERICA</i>													
Canada	6.8	9.4	14.9	1.5	4.1	5.1	9.5	2.0	2.7	3.6	5.5	1.8	2.5
United States ¹	1.7	2.4	3.2	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.1	0.8	1.5	2.5	3.2	0.8	...
Total	8.5	11.8	18.1	2.3	5.8	7.0	12.6	2.8	4.2	6.1	8.7	2.6	...
<i>SOUTH AMERICA</i>													
Argentina	1.7	3.4	5.3	1.6	2.8	4.8	6.2	2.0	4.0	5.0	6.7	...	...
<i>EUROPE</i>													
Austria	9.5	15.4	21.0	5.3	11.3	17.8	24.2	5.5	12.0	19.3	27.0	7.6	14.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.9	7.0	9.8	2.3	4.5	8.1	10.5	2.3	5.3	7.3	16.2	3.7	7.3
Denmark	33.2	51.8	70.2	18.7	37.1	55.7	75.4	17.9	39.0	61.1	83.9	23.2	46.3
Finland	8.7	13.3	20.7	5.2	10.4	15.5	20.0	6.5	11.6	15.8	23.2	5.0	11.2
France	57.6	93.1	128.9	50.5	82.6	117.8	158.2	36.9	75.8	114.3	160.7	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	28.3	42.5	58.2	15.2	30.4	46.9	64.2	18.2	37.7	58.2	82.0	26.1	134.8
Ireland	9.0	18.3	28.2	5.5	8.5	18.1	25.9	10.8	23.4	28.6	39.1	14.5	...
Italy	11.7	16.7	22.4	8.6	12.4	17.0	24.8	5.0	10.4	14.5	21.8	5.6	...
Netherlands	87.9	F 135.0	180.0	43.3	87.4	134.9	183.9	54.0	104.5	154.0	209.6	57.5	...
Norway	8.6	13.2	18.5	5.1	9.5	14.1	18.9	4.6	8.8	12.8	17.2	4.4	...
Sweden	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.3	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.5	0.7	1.7
Switzerland	21.8	33.8	45.7	10.4	21.3	33.0	45.9	12.0	24.4	37.4	51.6	12.9	25.7
Total	282.3	441.8	605.8	170.8	316.9	481.1	655.2	174.6	354.7	525.9	735.8	...	...
<i>OCEANIA</i>													
Australia	19.8	27.2	37.2	9.8	15.8	20.0	29.8	7.9	15.8	22.2	32.7	13.9	21.3
New Zealand	49.8	66.0	89.8	31.2	48.8	65.4	94.6	32.2	49.6	64.4	95.5	27.3	...
Total	69.6	93.2	127.0	41.0	64.6	85.4	124.4	40.1	65.4	86.6	128.2	41.2	...
GRAND TOTAL													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
<i>AFRICA</i>													
Egypt	2.2	3.0	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	F 0.1	0.2	...	2.9	...	...
Morocco	1.6	2.2	3.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.8	F 0.5	F 1.5	F 2.0	2.9	...	...
South Africa	8.4	5.9	6.4	0.4	3.1	3.7	4.6	2.8	6.2	8.1	8.3	0.5	...
Total	7.2	11.1	13.3	1.5	5.0	6.3	8.2	3.4	7.9	...	...	...	...
<i>NORTH AMERICA</i>													
Canada	7.8	11.2	15.7	4.6	8.6	12.3	17.0	4.7	10.2	13.4	19.6	4.8	...
United States	29.7	49.5	61.7	20.1	35.2	55.6	82.3	18.4	41.4	65.1	109.3	...	...
Total	37.5	60.7	77.4	24.7	43.8	67.9	99.3	23.1	51.6	78.5	128.9	...	...
<i>ASIA</i>													
Japan	17.0	25.4	35.9	7.2	16.7	24.8	33.9	8.3	17.7	26.7	38.6	11.5	...
<i>EUROPE</i>													
Austria	1.7	2.5	3.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	4.6	1.5	2.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	26.1	39.5	53.2	13.3	27.0	31.6	55.1	15.0	29.2	43.2	60.3	15.5	31.9
France	15.4	23.2	31.1	7.6	15.6	24.4	33.6	9.0	18.1	27.7	38.7	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	74.5	112.7	152.9	38.5	99.5	118.0	161.5	42.5	84.3	122.4	173.3	43.1	86.5
Greece	1.6	2.2	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.8	7.9	...	...
Italy	53.8	82.3	113.2	31.4	62.0	93.1	129.2	27.4	65.1	105.4	146.2	40.0	...
Spain	5.6	7.6	10.4	2.3	3.6	5.9	8.4	2.2	4.4	6.5	9.4	...	...
Sweden	6.9	9.7	14.7	3.9	5.4	7.9	11.8	2.5	4.7	6.1	10.7	2.2	4.5
Switzerland	9.4	14.1	19.4	5.1	10.4	15.6	20.2	5.0	10.2	14.6	20.1	5.4	10.5
United Kingdom	86.5	120.4	167.4	53.6	78.5	106.8	151.1	49.3	86.5	108.1	137.4	23.1	44.4
Total	281.5	414.2	569.0	157.2	304.9	407.5	577.1	154.9	306.9	441.6	608.6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

Tableau 16. - Fromage et caillebotte: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.
¹ Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance que les pays importateurs ne font pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce.

¹ Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 17. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1973	1974											
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Canada, Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.\$/60 lb	7.74	—	7.89	...	5.44	5.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 13.5%.	Can.\$/60 lb	5.59	5.74	5.76	5.84	5.78	5.25	4.85	5.12	5.19	P5.22	P5.78	6.07	...
Thunder Bay	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/60 lb	5.43	5.82	6.00	5.19	4.41	3.87	4.24	4.60	4.56	4.64	5.23	5.11	4.99
European ports: ¹ Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	594	—	662	630	541	457	515	556	572	566	...	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.\$/56 lb	3.08	3.53	3.31	3.16	2.54	2.45	2.85	3.01	2.82	P2.91	P3.33	P3.12	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Ex store, basis 100-ton lots, average of closing quotations, futures market, Liverpool ...	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
£/2 240 lb	56.8	62.6	61.5	60.9	56.0	54.8	51.8	53.6	58.0	58.0	62.3	62.7	P61.9	...
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.\$/34 lb	1.68	1.71	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.92	1.97	2.05	P2.03	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentina, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Tilbury	£/2 240 lb	62.0	66.8	P73.2	66.4	58.3	56.2	59.5	62.9	71.0	70.2	74.2	72.9	P71.5
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	61.6	67.8	65.0	65.9	59.2	53.9	52.4	54.9	58.0	64.3	70.0	74.0	P74.8
Rice²														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	521.3	538.0	575.0	603.0	630.0	625.0	596.3	518.8	521.0	516.3	500.0	452.5	428.7
Sugar³														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96%, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b. Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement): ⁴ in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.c/lb	11.83	9.40	21.28	21.27	21.77	23.65	23.67	25.40	31.45	36.35	39.63	57.17	45.0
U.S.: Raw, 96%, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c/lb	11.85	15.16	21.09	21.10	21.60	23.63	23.51	25.03	30.63	34.15	39.50	56.14	44.88
U.S.c/lb	10.71	12.00	16.46	17.48	18.62	22.42	25.68	27.72	31.98	33.08	38.20	56.68	40.49	...
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	6.22	5.58	4.51	4.66	3.78	3.25	2.96	3.36	3.14
From the Netherlands	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	5.32	5.80	4.70	4.61	4.30	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	1.62	1.72	2.40	2.08	2.96	1.62	—	—	—	—	P1.50	2.15	2.12
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	278	484	550	495	630	P670	550	450	583	647	P66.5	P500	...
U.S.: Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.\$/40-lb case	2.83	3.07	2.94	2.60	2.89	3.80	3.45	4.02	3.47	4.06	3.50	3.08	...
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	13.0	10.4	12.1	10.5	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P13.0
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	4.76	4.12	4.16	4.38	4.42	4.60	4.94	—	—	—	—	6.00	4.92
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/1/2 box ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	2.37	2.42	2.81	3.07	2.78	2.58	2.42	P1.51
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	22.4	20.0	16.3	16.1	15.5	16.2	17.4	16.8	18.6	P19.5	20.0	P23.9	P19.6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 17. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1973	1974												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Grapefruit U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/carton (1/2 box) ⁶	2.02	1.91	2.02	2.01	1.94	2.20	2.25	—	—	—	—	2.95	2.86	P2.70
	£/1/2 box ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	2.41	2.45	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.27	P2.22	—	—
Apples Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	58	58	64	61	64	70	72	95	—	P81	85	P84	P84	—
Raisins U.K.: Australian sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London Turkish sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	P452	—	P470	P475	470	P480	P510	P550	—	—
	£/2 240 lb	382	—	—	P435	P435	—	—	P440	441	435	P410	P422	—	—
Dates U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York ...	U.S.c/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	—	268.6	274.4	267.2	234.8	230.2	232.8	273.4	—	—	339.4	320.2	P301.4	—
Groundnuts European ports: ¹ Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f. Sudanese, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	—	255.0	250.0	248.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	258.2	254.6	242.0	201.8	203.7	202.9	220.6	229.8	227.1	240.8	226.1	P224.8	—
Copra European ports: ¹ Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/2 240 lb	610	767	745	874	722	751	776	688	633	552	586	509	P435	—
Olive oil European ports: ¹ Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	965.0	925.0	925.0	925.0	P925.0	—	—
Soybean oil Netherlands: Dutch, crude, f.o.b. ex mill, Rotterdam	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	603	665	780	711	660	772	788	875	923	933	1045	943	—	—
Groundnut oil U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	340	445	488	479	477	460	453	440	476	459	500	475	P462	—
Linseed oil U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	426	493	504	496	441	455	452	462	477	481	504	509	P511	—
Coconut oil European ports: ¹ Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palm oil European ports: ¹ Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	206	273	298	275	260	247	256	267	317	312	359	345	P2.92	—
Groundnut cake U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	132.2	137.5	117.0	100.0	P90.0	83.5	—	85.4	93.5	91.9	100.0	95.0	P93.2	—
Coffee France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	5.10	5.53	6.25	6.50	6.70	6.84	6.60	5.90	5.56	5.47	5.62	P5.60	P5.65	—
U.S.: Spot, New York: Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.c/lb	71.0	69.6	71.9	74.6	74.4	73.6	71.3	68.9	62.0	58.8	61.8	64.3	—	—
Colombian Manizales	U.S.c/lb	71.3	74.5	79.8	79.5	81.1	82.2	82.0	78.0	74.0	72.7	72.3	76.8	—	—
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.c/lb	54.4	56.0	60.3	62.4	63.6	63.9	62.1	58.6	55.7	53.9	54.5	55.9	—	—
Cocoa beans European ports: ¹ Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	—	—	—	P1007	P1087	950	996	1021	1050	1132	949	—	809	—
U.S.: Spot, New York Bahia	U.S.c/lb	63.0	61.9	70.0	79.8	101.4	108.8	94.6	93.3	92.4	91.4	98.5	88.3	—	—
Ghana	U.S.c/lb	65.9	65.1	74.4	87.6	110.3	116.8	103.3	106.9	106.4	115.1	102.6	—	—	—

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For notes, see end of table.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 17. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1973	1974											
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tea Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price, ⁸ Colombo India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price, ⁸ Calcutta	Rupees/kg	4.73	5.18	5.48	6.80	6.13	5.55	5.90	5.99	6.68	6.92	6.50	6.71	P6.89
	Rupees/kg	5.99	6.10	6.28	6.74	11.63	10.20	12.11	14.72	11.45	10.35	P9.98	P10.18	11.06
Pepper U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.c/lb	61.0	65.2	P70.0	77.2	79.8	85.0	87.0	87.4	P85.5	86.1	85.5	P90.0	P91.0
	U.S.c/lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.2	103.5	109.4	111.6	...	...
Tobacco U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.c/lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U.S.c/lb	55.5	46.0	54.9	...	57.1	52.7	53.9	54.7	54.9	56.1	59.1	64.5	...
Cotton U.K.: c.i.f. north European ports: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling 1 ^{1/16} inch ... Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.c/lb	...	93.5	82.1	75.8	—	61.0	63.8	64.5	63.4	60.5	58.5	53.6	P51.9
	U.S.c/lb	...	154.8	158.6	159.7	160.0	158.2	160.6	163.8	159.2	158.4	137.4	137.4	P137.9
Flax Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	50.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	...	51.0	50.0	45.0	...
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jute U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	148.6	149.9	151.8	155.0	158.5	161.7	167.0	172.8	179.3	195.6	217.4	...	...
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sisal U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	...	978	1060	1060	1060	1078	1085	1096	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.\$/lb	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayon Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	171.0	171.0	175.0	187.0	187.0	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	...	...	...
	U.S.c/lb	81.7	82.3	87.3	87.3	93.0	98.3	105.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis: 64s	New pence/kg	280	275	260	240	227	220	220	210	210	175	160	165	...
	New pence/kg	165	154	148	145	140	129	129	129	106	104	94	92	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.c/lb	—	—	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	—	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber Singapore: No. 1, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b.	S.\$/1 000 kg	2432	2691	2420	2284	2022	2027	1780	1623	1639	1470	1422	...	...
	M.\$/1 000 kg	n ^o 2160	n ^o 2464	n ^o 2299	n ^o 2098	n ^o 1751	n ^o 1730	n ^o 1573	n ^o 1468	n ^o 1430	n ^o 1225	...	...	...
Beef U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London ..	New pence/lb	61.8	60.4	57.7	62.6	72.8	77.2	68.5	67.2	66.6	P69.0	—	—	—
	Kroner/kg	5.93	5.89	5.81	5.96	6.14	5.98	5.90	5.82	6.06	6.19	6.23	5.90	...
Lamb U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London ..	New pence/lb	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	26.4	26.2	23.6	23.4	25.1	26.2	P25.5
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P26.9
Bacon U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	660	678	640	680	650	650	650	P663	702	742	760	778	P800
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, inedible, delivered Chicago	U.S.c/lb	17.1	17.9	21.8	22.4	20.8	20.5	18.0	19.2	18.8	16.1	16.9	...	...
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	309	331	302	268	240	228	310	331	312	402	P395	...
	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 17. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1973	1974												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hides Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American, domestic, light, salted cowhides, c.i.f. Hamburg ...	D. marks/kg	2.21	2.44	2.42	2.13	1.94	1.90	1.73	P1.66	P1.64	...	...	...	...	...
Butter U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange: Danish New Zealand, finest	£/112 lb £/112 lb	24.8 20.8	24.9 20.8	24.9 21.4	25.9 23.8	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.6	29.6	31.2	34.1	36.1	36.7	...
Cheese U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eggs Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative ⁹ Netherlands: Average price to producers	Kroner/kg Guilder/100 kg	6.00 295	5.75 249	5.00 235	5.00 235	5.00 216	4.84 198	4.27 172	3.75	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.68	P4.80	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS															...
Fresh and frozen fish U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes: Cod Haddock Plaice	£/2 240 lb £/2 240 lb £/2 240 lb £/2 240 lb	...	305.1 309.2 325.0 73.7	294.7 277.8 282.2 98.9	259.2 209.8 272.6 109.7	245.6 237.7 256.2 130.6	207.3 228.1 272.3 137.5	196.3 218.2 311.4 98.5	183.0 219.8 317.1 97.7	...	...	260.4 238.3 339.1 105.2	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellulowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers. Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago.	U.S.\$/lb U.S.\$/lb	...	62.0 272.0	59.0 283.0	...	50.0 237.0	...	...	...	43.0 203.0	...	...	...	...	...
Salted fish Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137.5	137.5	...	...	...
Canned fish U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case ¹⁰ U.S.\$/case ¹¹	...	17.8 20.2	18.1 21.1	...	19.0 23.0	...	23.0 23.0	23.0 23.0	21.6 23.0	...	...	23.2	...	...
Fish meal U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/2 000 lb	—	543	470	...	393	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...
Fish oil European ports: Peruvian/Chilean, semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Whale oil U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
FOREST PRODUCTS															...
Lumber Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.\$/1 000 board feet	163.8	163.0	162.0	161.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	D. marks/cubic metre	207.8	214.6	218.4	233.4	225.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: 2 ¹ / ₂ " x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	795	801	799	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For notes, see end of table.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)Tableau 17. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(fin)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1973	1974											
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f. U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	£/standard U.S.\$/1 000 board feet	215.9 170.3	... 159.2	... 163.6	... 181.5	... 186.2	... 179.0	... 167.6	... 162.5	... 152.6	... 146.2	......	......	......
Wood pulp Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S. Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Can. \$/2 000 lb New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	234.6	262.7	260.0	255.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kronor/1 000 kg	1095	1253	1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newsprint Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec Finland: Average export value U.K.: Average import value ...	Can. \$/2 000 lb New markkaa/ 1 000 kg £/1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100)¹²														
Commodities of agricultural origin														
Food	215	233												
Nonfood	220	234												
	208	232												
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.: From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.50	...
From River Plate	£/2 240 lb	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	...
From Northern Range	£/2 240 lb	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	...
U.K.: Time charter: ¹³ Index numbers (1970 = 100)		188	252											
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 26%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	D. marks/1 000 kg	266	269	298	315	320	326	329	323	310	310	310	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10-ton lots, London ¹⁴	£/2 240 lb	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	D. marks/1 000 kg	189	196	198	200	201	197	199	200	206	208	...	...	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

¹ Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles.
² The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was £50.0 per metric ton in 1973. Usually China supplies raw rice, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. — ³ The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96%, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton for 1972-74. Additional payments of £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton are made to less developed producing members (all except Australia), the amount being varied inversely with the world price of sugar. — ⁴ Arithmetical average to New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. — ⁵ The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. — ⁶ The weight of a carton is 19 kg. — ⁷ United Kingdom/Continent. — ⁸ Exclusive of export duty and excise. — ⁹ Including supplement. — ¹⁰ 100 3½-oz cans per case. — ¹¹ 48 6½-oz cans per case. — ¹² Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. — ¹³ Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. — ¹⁴ Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

¹ Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. — ² Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de £50,0 par tonne métrique en 1973. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. — ³ Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96%, base f.o.b. en caisse, en vrac) a été fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue pour la période 1972-74. Les paiements additionnels de £7,0 à £11,0 par tonne longue reçus par les membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), varient en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre. — ⁴ Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cales ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. — ⁵ Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. — ⁶ Poids d'un carton, 19 kg. — ⁷ Royaume-Uni/continent. — ⁸ Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. — ⁹ Y compris supplément. — ¹⁰ Caisse de 100 boîtes de 3½ oz. — ¹¹ Caisse de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. — ¹² Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. — ¹³ Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguent en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. — ¹⁴ Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 18. - Potatoes: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Pommes de terre: Prix dans certains pays

	Producer prices — Prix à la production							Wholesale prices — Prix de gros						
	Denmark	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Austria	Canada	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Ireland	Sweden	United States
Season — Campagne	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	VIII-VII	I-XII	IX-IV	VII-VI	VII-IV	III-VII	VIII-VII	VII-VI	IX-V
Year and month — Année et mois														
Kroner/ 100 kg	Marks/ 100 kg	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	Guilders/ 100 kg	Pesetas/ kg	£/ 2 240 lb	Dollars/ 100 lb	Schillings/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 75 lb	Francs/ 100 kg	Marks/ 100 kg	£/ 112 lb	Kroner/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 100 lb	
1969	35.5	20.0	4.34	24.3	4.65	18.33	2.23	75.4	2.50	36.6	48.3	1.35	62.9	3.77
1970	38.4	16.8	5.20	11.1	3.74	14.50	2.21	70.0	2.92	31.5	53.4	1.08	32.6	3.58
1971	25.7	14.6	3.11	9.8	3.87	15.10	1.90	78.5	2.44	19.1	56.1	1.03	40.3	3.45
1972	35.6	19.6	4.34	24.4	4.54	20.20	2.33	117.0	4.41	52.3	57.6	2.32	62.2	5.74
1973	53.5	20.4	8.46	18.0	5.50	19.08	4.21	119.0	7.16	42.5	60.0	1.24	68.3	8.54
1973 VI	68.0	35.4	—	35.2	6.85	—	6.14	—	8.03	—	51.1	2.96	90.5	11.36
VII	—	24.7	8.00	—	6.55	—	7.47	—	8.25	—	34.2	2.54	104.6	11.38
VIII	—	22.5	6.17	17.8	5.86	16.92	4.76	97.5	8.12	39.6	—	1.35	70.3	7.44
IX	—	19.3	5.25	18.0	5.15	15.62	3.24	87.5	3.18	39.6	—	1.05	56.2	6.40
X	50.5	20.2	6.20	18.8	4.79	17.25	2.68	87.5	4.90	47.7	—	1.08	55.3	14.48
XI	57.5	19.0	7.05	19.2	5.03	19.42	3.42	87.5	4.80	48.2	—	1.08	55.4	15.04
XII	60.0	18.5	8.25	18.5	5.53	20.92	3.71	87.5	4.90	44.9	—	1.12	54.9	14.96
1974 I	59.8	20.5	8.25	16.6	6.05	21.17	4.67	87.5	6.00	44.9	78.0	1.32	55.0	17.44
II	58.0	20.4	7.55	13.6	6.11	19.78	6.18	87.5	7.65	39.6	78.5	1.35	54.0	21.36
III	57.5	20.1	7.50	13.0	6.20	19.42	7.30	87.5	8.66	40.7	76.8	1.39	53.8	22.96
IV	58.6	18.0	5.83	12.8	6.47	20.45	8.03	77.5	9.41	37.4	70.0	1.35	58.7	26.82
V	59.0	18.8	5.00	12.1	5.71	19.85	8.78	77.5	9.41	37.4	58.6	1.39	60.8	14.18
VI	—	31.2	5.00	9.4	4.66	—	6.76	—	10.65	—	37.0	1.21	69.0	12.38
VII	—	20.6	8.75	—	5.01	—	6.34	—	9.75	—	39.8	1.25	72.0	6.00
VIII	—	18.2	8.10	—	5.16	25.55	4.97	—	13.75	38.5	42.4	—	53.6	3.42
IX	—	7.55	—	—	—	22.82	4.15	67.5	—	—	—	—	43.9	3.22
X	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	3.90	77.6	—	—	—	—	46.4	—
XI	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prices in U.S. cents/kg - Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1969	4.7	5.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	5.2	4.9	2.9	6.8	6.7	12.1	6.4	12.2	8.3
1970	5.1	4.6	8.3	3.1	5.3	3.4	4.9	2.7	8.4	5.7	14.6	5.1	6.3	7.9
1971	3.4	4.4	5.0	3.0	5.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	7.2	3.6	15.5	5.2	8.1	7.6
1972	5.1	6.5	7.5	9.2	7.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	13.0	10.7	17.9	11.2	12.6	12.7
1973	8.7	8.3	14.5	5.7	9.5	4.5	9.3	4.6	21.5	9.1	25.0	5.8	14.3	18.8
1973 VI	11.9	14.6	—	13.4	11.8	—	13.5	—	23.6	—	21.1	15.0	22.0	25.0
VII	—	10.5	13.7	—	11.3	—	16.5	—	24.2	—	14.5	12.5	25.7	25.1
VIII	—	9.1	10.9	6.6	10.1	4.1	10.5	5.3	23.8	9.2	—	6.5	16.6	16.4
IX	—	8.0	9.3	7.1	8.9	3.7	7.1	4.9	9.3	9.3	—	5.0	13.3	14.1
X	8.8	8.2	10.9	7.4	8.3	4.1	5.9	4.8	14.4	11.2	—	5.2	13.2	31.9
XI	9.4	7.3	11.7	7.0	8.7	4.5	7.5	4.5	14.4	10.7	—	5.0	12.5	33.2
XII	9.5	6.8	13.6	6.6	9.5	4.8	8.2	4.4	14.5	9.6	—	5.1	12.0	33.0
1974 I	9.0	7.4	12.5	5.7	10.4	4.7	10.3	4.3	17.8	8.8	28.0	5.7	11.5	38.4
II	9.2	7.6	11.7	4.9	10.4	4.5	13.6	4.5	23.2	8.2	29.4	6.1	11.6	47.1
III	9.5	8.0	12.0	4.8	10.5	4.6	16.1	4.7	26.2	8.5	30.4	6.6	12.2	50.6
IV	9.9	7.3	9.3	4.9	11.1	4.9	17.7	4.3	28.8	7.7	28.6	6.4	13.7	59.1
V	10.0	7.4	7.8	4.6	9.8	4.7	19.4	4.3	28.8	7.6	23.2	6.6	14.0	31.3
VI	—	12.2	7.7	3.5	8.1	—	14.9	—	32.2	—	14.5	5.7	15.7	27.3
VII	—	8.0	13.6	—	8.8	—	14.0	—	29.3	—	15.4	5.8	16.4	13.2
VIII	—	6.8	12.3	—	9.0	5.8	11.0	—	40.9	8.0	15.9	—	12.0	7.5
IX	—	—	11.4	—	—	5.2	9.1	3.6	—	—	—	—	9.8	1.1
X	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	4.1	—	—	—	10.4	—
XI	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Producer prices

Austria: Bintje, main crop, eating, average producer price, delivered nearest station, Zealand. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Main crop, eating, average producer price, excluding value added tax. — **Italy:** Producer price, Trent; through producer price, common varieties; from 1972, Long Majestic. — **Netherlands:** Main crop, 1971, common varieties; from 1972, Long Majestic. — **Spain:** Average producer price, including value added grown on clay soils only. — **United Kingdom:** Average tax of 4%. — **United States:** Market prices paid to growers for main crop potatoes.

Prix à la production

Danemark: Variété Bintje, pommes de terre de consommation provenant du gros de la récolte, prix moyen à la production pour livraison à la gare la plus proche, Seeland. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Pommes de terre de consommation provenant du gros de la récolte, prix moyen à la production, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée. — **Italie:** Prix moyen à la production, Trente; jusqu'à fin 1971, variétés ordinaires; à partir de 1972, « Long Majestic ». — **Pays-Bas:** Pommes de terre provenant du gros de la récolte cultivées uniquement en sols argileux, prix moyen à la production, y compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée de 4%. — **Espagne:** Prix moyen à la production. — **Royaume-Uni:** Prix moyen payé aux cultivateurs sur les marchés pour les pommes de terre provenant du gros de la récolte. — **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Autriche: Récolte principale, prix de gros, franco rail, Vienne. — **Canada:** N° 1, sacs de 75 lb, prix de gros, Saint-Jean (N.B.). — **France:** Bintje ordinaire, 40 mm, prix de gros, Halles centrales de Paris, toutes taxes comprises. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Pommes de terre italiennes, nouvelle récolte, livraison à la frontière allemande. — **Irlande:** Prix moyen sur les foires et marchés, non compris le marché de Dublin. — **Suède:** Meilleure qualité comestible, triée, New York. — **Etats-Unis:** Pommes de terre de l'Est, prix de gros, New York.

Wholesale prices

Austria: Main crop, wholesale price, f.o.r. Vienna. — **Canada:** No. 1, 75-lb bags, wholesale price, St. John. — **France:** Bintje, common size 40 mm, wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Italian, new crop, free German border. — **Ireland:** Average price, fairs and markets, excluding Dublin market. — **Sweden:** Best quality eating, sorted, New wholesale price, Stockholm. — **United States:** Eastern, wholesale price, New York.

Table 19. - Dried fruit: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Fruits secs: Prix dans certains pays

	RAISINS — RAISINS SECS							CURRANTS RAISINS DE CORINTHE		FIGS — FIGUES		DATES — DATTES	
	Wholesale prices Prix de gros			Export prices Prix à l'exportation	Import prices Prix à l'importation		Export prices Prix à l'exportation	Import prices Prix à l'importation	Producer prices Prix à la production	Wholesale prices Prix de gros		Export prices Prix à l'exportation	
	Australia	Turkey	United States	Greece	United Kingdom		Greece	United Kingdom	Italy	Turkey	United States	Iraq	
					I	II							
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	
Year and month — Année et mois	Cents/lb	Kurus/kg	Cents/lb	Drachmas/kg	£/2 240 lb	Drachmas/kg	£/2 240 lb	1 000 lire/100 kg	Kurus/kg	Cents/lb	Dinars/1 000 kg		
1969	26.4	232.6	26.5	9.61	170	155	9.22	137	16.90	124.5	16.5	25.4	
1970	29.0	253.6	25.6	9.44	159	144	8.82	132	12.71	163.0	16.5	26.5	
1971	30.0	276.6	23.4	8.69	150	125	8.60	128	12.79	211.4	18.6	25.0	
1972	31.9	403.0	27.2	9.88	156	181	9.40	139	28.75	242.3	18.8	27.0	
1973	34.0	1 192.0	56.0	28.72	446	398	21.93	373	32.00	434.0	18.8	...	
1973 VI	34.8	—	52.0	27.03	430	359	24.11	371	—	—	18.8	...	
VII	34.8	—	60.0	27.41	440	352	24.75	365	—	—	18.8	...	
VIII	34.8	1 080.8	60.0	28.23	440	352	25.57	365	—	—	18.8	...	
IX	34.8	1 511.8	60.0	35.58	460	544	29.17	407	—	432.7	18.8	...	
X	34.8	1 389.0	60.0	38.66	508	600	27.57	450	—	429.3	18.8	...	
XI	34.8	1 184.2	60.0	33.61	530	564	26.51	434	33.00	442.1	18.8	...	
XII	34.8	1 000.0	60.0	32.31	530	382	25.91	437	31.00	450.0	18.8	...	
1974 I	34.8	1 047.0	60.0	...	510	400	...	430	—	—	18.8	...	
II	34.8	1 050.0	60.0	...	490	415	...	420	—	—	18.8	...	
III	37.1	886.7	60.0	...	465	435	...	412	—	—	18.8	...	
IV	37.1	949.4	60.0	...	452	435	...	428	—	—	18.8	...	
V	37.1	989.0	60.0	...	455	435	...	420	—	—	18.8	...	
VI	37.1	1 006.0	58.0	...	470	440	...	418	—	—	18.8	...	
VII	37.1	1 096.0	55.0	...	475	440	...	416	—	—	—	...	
VIII	37.1	950.0	55.0	...	470	441	...	417	—	—	—	...	
IX	37.1	...	54.0	...	480	435	...	415	—	—	—	...	
X	37.1	...	52.0	...	510	410	...	408	—	—	—	...	
XI	37.1	...	52.0	...	550	422	...	400	—	—	—	...	
Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1969	65.1	25.8	58.4	32.0	40.1	36.6	30.7	32.4	27.0	13.8	36.4	7.1	
1970	71.5	23.7	56.5	31.5	37.6	34.0	29.4	31.2	20.3	14.3	36.4	7.4	
1971	74.7	18.6	51.7	29.0	35.7	29.9	28.7	30.8	19.8	14.1	41.1	7.0	
1972	85.5	28.8	60.0	32.9	40.2	44.0	31.3	34.0	49.4	17.3	41.3	8.2	
1973	110.6	85.1	123.5	95.7	107.9	96.3	73.1	90.3	52.8	31.0	41.3	...	
1973 VI	108.6	—	114.6	90.1	109.4	91.2	80.4	94.3	—	—	41.3	...	
VII	108.5	—	132.3	91.4	108.8	87.2	82.5	90.3	—	—	41.3	...	
VIII	108.6	77.2	132.3	94.1	106.5	85.3	85.2	88.3	—	—	41.3	...	
IX	114.1	108.0	132.3	118.6	109.3	129.2	97.2	96.7	—	30.9	41.3	...	
X	114.1	99.2	132.3	128.9	121.9	144.0	91.9	108.2	—	30.7	41.3	...	
XI	114.1	84.6	132.3	112.0	122.2	130.1	88.4	110.1	54.6	31.6	41.3	...	
XII	114.0	71.4	132.3	107.7	121.2	87.5	86.4	99.9	51.0	32.1	41.3	...	
1974 I	114.0	74.8	132.3	...	114.3	89.6	...	96.3	—	—	41.3	...	
II	114.0	75.0	132.3	...	111.2	94.2	...	95.3	—	—	41.3	...	
III	121.7	63.3	132.3	...	109.6	102.5	...	97.1	—	—	41.3	...	
IV	121.7	67.8	132.3	...	108.2	104.2	...	102.5	—	—	41.3	...	
V	121.7	70.6	132.3	...	107.2	102.5	...	98.9	—	—	41.3	...	
VI	121.7	71.9	127.9	...	110.6	103.5	...	98.3	—	—	41.3	...	
VII	121.7	78.3	121.3	...	111.1	102.9	...	98.1	—	—	—	...	
VIII	121.7	67.9	121.3	...	107.2	100.6	...	95.1	—	—	—	...	
IX	107.1	...	119.0	...	110.2	99.9	...	95.3	—	—	—	...	
X	107.1	...	114.6	...	117.1	94.1	...	93.7	—	—	—	...	
XI	107.1	...	114.6	...	126.2	96.9	...	91.8	—	—	—	...	

For description of series, see bottom of page 25.

Pour la description des séries, voir au bas de la page 25.

Table 20. - Fluid milk: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Lait liquide: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne	Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices Prix à la production									
		Canada		Finland	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy		Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
		I	II			I	II				
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	IV-IV	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
		Dollars/100 lb	Markaa/ 100 l	Marks/ 100 kg		1 000 lire/hl		Guilder/ 100 kg	Kronor/ 100 kg	New pence/ gallon	Dollars/ 100 lb
1969		3.95	6.33	54.0	38.0	8.00	6.85	34.6	58.9	16.4	5.49
1970		4.05	6.41	53.0	38.3	8.75	7.26	35.0	61.7	17.2	5.71
1971		4.42	6.59	55.6	42.0	9.79	8.34	39.1	72.5	19.0	5.87
1972		4.76	6.82	62.0	43.6	9.73	9.14	40.2	80.0	20.7	6.07
1973		5.46	7.43	68.8	44.7	10.30	8.92	41.9	86.5	22.6	7.19
1973 VI		5.14	7.24	69.3	41.6	10.04	8.80	40.8	77.8	17.7	6.40
VII		5.16	7.22	69.5	42.1	10.13	8.71	40.7	79.7	19.5	6.57
VIII		5.28	7.31	70.1	42.8	10.17	8.71	41.0	95.6	21.6	7.19
IX		5.59	7.61	72.1	44.2	10.19	8.71	41.0	96.5	23.4	7.87
X		5.93	8.32	72.9	44.2	10.13	8.71	41.4	98.9	23.8	8.32
XI		6.22	8.36	73.6	46.2	...	8.92	41.7	99.0	29.8	8.63
XII		6.39	8.38	73.6	46.5	...	9.30	42.0	94.8	29.7	8.82
1974 I		6.42	8.48	72.6	44.6	...	9.48	42.5	97.0	30.0	8.89
II		6.46	8.48	71.8	44.0	...	9.60	42.8	92.5	29.7	8.92
III		6.44	8.50	71.3	43.7	11.84	9.48	41.8	88.1	25.9	8.94
IV		6.49	8.97	80.1	44.0	11.84	10.85	41.3	87.8	25.3	8.85
V		6.80	9.54	79.1	44.2	15.47	10.87	41.3	87.4	21.4	8.25
VI		6.68	9.72	78.0	44.2	...	11.23	41.4	86.9	21.8	7.65
VII		6.73	9.72	78.0	44.8	...	11.59	...	95.1	23.2	7.57
VIII		7.00	9.75	78.6	44.9	...	11.66	...	110.0	25.2	7.65
IX	85.5	45.6	...	...	...	...	26.8	8.00
X	8.21
XI
Prices in U.S. dollars/hl — Prix en dollars U.S./hl											
1969		8.30	13.32	12.87	10.42	12.80	10.95	9.86	11.74	8.66	12.47
1970		8.77	13.88	12.62	10.86	14.00	11.61	9.97	12.30	9.29	12.97
1971		9.92	14.79	13.30	13.21	15.77	14.34	11.57	14.45	10.55	13.34
1972		10.89	15.60	15.12	14.86	16.73	15.71	12.93	17.14	11.36	13.79
1973		12.40	16.88	17.49	16.84	17.67	15.31	15.47	20.48	12.21	16.33
1973 VI		11.70	16.47	18.93	17.69	17.19	15.06	16.07	19.52	10.05	14.54
VII		11.71	16.38	19.09	18.45	17.32	14.90	16.13	20.16	11.78	14.93
VIII		11.93	16.52	18.99	17.83	17.96	15.39	15.76	23.30	11.68	16.33
IX		12.63	17.19	19.43	18.83	18.07	15.45	16.67	23.60	12.42	17.88
X		13.49	18.92	19.77	18.64	17.74	15.27	16.79	24.31	12.77	18.90
XI		14.13	18.99	19.41	18.19	...	14.76	15.57	23.07	15.36	19.61
XII		14.58	19.12	19.12	17.74	...	15.30	15.34	21.29	15.18	20.04
1974 I		14.76	19.49	18.24	16.53	...	14.34	15.07	20.86	15.03	20.20
II		15.15	19.89	18.49	17.01	...	14.85	15.79	20.51	15.06	20.27
III		15.05	19.86	19.06	17.86	19.03	15.23	16.07	20.60	13.64	20.31
IV		15.35	21.22	21.83	18.54	18.73	17.17	16.39	21.20	13.54	20.11
V		16.06	22.53	21.26	18.02	24.01	16.87	16.04	20.79	11.26	18.74
VI		15.61	22.71	21.50	17.84	...	17.34	16.09	20.36	11.46	17.38
VII		15.61	22.55	21.04	16.47	...	17.94	...	22.40	12.13	17.20
VIII		16.10	22.43	20.69	17.38	...	17.65	...	25.30	12.85	17.38
IX	22.31	17.70	...	...	...	...	13.75	18.18
X	18.65
XI

Producer prices

Canada: I - Combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter (all in terms of milk), average producer price. II - Milk sold for fluid use, average producer price. — **Finland:** Whole milk, 4% butterfat content, average producer selling price, including subsidies. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Whole milk, average producer price, excluding value added tax. — **Italy:** I - Cow's milk for fluid use, producer price, Milan. II - Cow's milk for industrial use, producer price, Treviso. — **Netherlands:** Whole milk, average producer price, including a value added tax of 4%. — **Sweden:** Average producer price at farm gate for milk of 4% butterfat content; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested herds, but excludes dividends. — **United Kingdom:** Whole milk, average producer pool price in England and Wales, including quality premiums, level delivery bonuses and Exchequer payments. — **United States:** Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average producer price.

Prix à la production

Canada: I - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de ferme (le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait), prix moyen à la production. II - Lait pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. — **Finlande:** Lait entier, contenant 4% de matière grasse, prix moyen à la production, y compris les subventions. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, non compris la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Italie :** I - Lait de vache pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix à la production, Milan. II - Lait de vache pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Trévise. — **Pays-Bas :** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, y compris une taxe de 4% sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Suède :** Prix moyen à la production à la sortie de la ferme pour le lait contenant 4 pour cent de matière grasse; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de troupeaux tuberculés, mais non compris les dividendes. — **Royaume-Uni:** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, arrêté par l'office de commercialisation, en Angleterre et au pays de Galles, y compris les primes de qualité, les primes pour livraisons égalisées pendant toute l'année et les paiements de l'Echiquier. — **Etats-Unis:** Lait entier, livré aux laitières et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

Table 21. - Butter: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Beurre: Prix dans certains pays

	Producer prices Prix à la production							Wholesale prices Prix de gros						Import prices Prix à l'importation
	Australia	Belgium	Denmark	Ireland	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	Canada	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United Kingdom	United States	United Kingdom	
	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
Year and month Année et mois	Dollars/ 112 lb	Francs/ kg	Kroner/ 100 kg	£/ 112 lb	Guilder/ 100 kg	Kronor/ 100 kg	Francs/ kg	Cents/ lb	Francs/ kg	Marks/ 100 kg	£/ 112 lb	Cents/ lb	£/ 112 lb	
1969 ...	143.6	88.0	754	22.82	607	695	12.71	68.1	9.70	666	15.00	67.6	17.82	
1970 ...	145.4	88.5	845	22.82	616	702	12.71	67.8	10.48	636	15.53	69.4	19.14	
1971 ...	148.2	89.2	940	23.89	638	730	12.95	68.4	11.40	663	21.59	68.4	25.23	
1972 ...	45.3	90.9	998	35.62	654	750	12.87	70.8	11.77	669	24.47	68.6	26.34	
1973 ...	50.1	89.9	1 287	...	639	750	...	73.7	11.70	661	20.23	70.3	24.10	
1973 VI ...	44.2	88.1	1 300	...	634	750	...	74.1	11.50	648	20.33	61.0	24.49	
VII ...	44.2	88.1	1 300	...	634	750	...	74.1	11.56	648	20.75	63.4	24.05	
VIII ...	46.0	88.1	1 300	...	634	750	...	74.9	11.52	648	20.75	78.2	24.05	
IX ...	46.0	88.1	1 300	...	619	750	...	74.9	11.60	653	20.75	85.9	24.05	
X ...	41.8	88.2	1 300	...	604	750	...	75.2	11.69	655	20.75	79.3	24.91	
XI ...	41.8	88.2	1 300	...	605	750	...	75.0	11.76	656	20.80	75.0	24.91	
XII ...	41.8	88.3	1 300	...	606	750	...	75.0	11.88	656	20.80	72.0	24.84	
1974 I ...	42.3	88.4	1 300	...	606	750	...	75.0	11.88	650	20.75	68.5	24.91	
II ...	42.3	88.5	1 300	...	606	750	...	75.0	11.92	647	21.42	64.1	24.91	
III ...	42.3	88.6	1 300	...	607	750	...	75.0	11.90	648	23.80	68.1	25.91	
IV ...	42.3	88.6	1 300	...	610	750	...	80.8	12.02	648	—	68.2	28.70	
V ...	42.3	88.6	1 300	...	610	750	...	80.8	12.14	648	—	60.5	28.70	
VI ...	42.3	88.6	1 300	...	610	750	...	81.2	12.07	648	—	60.6	29.37	
VII ...	42.3	88.6	1 300	...	613	790	...	83.6	12.07	648	—	60.8	29.60	
VIII ...	42.3	88.6	1 300	...	613	790	...	89.0	12.03	650	—	67.1	29.60	
IX ...	...	...	1 319	...	...	790	...	...	...	656	—	67.7	31.20	
X ...	...	...	1 395	...	...	790	...	...	...	...	—	68.8	34.10	
XI ...	...	...	1 425	...	...	790	...	...	...	...	—	...	35.60	
Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg														
1969 ...	10.96	1.76	1.01	1.08	1.68	1.34	2.94	1.39	1.88	1.69	0.71	1.49	0.84	
1970 ...	11.00	1.77	1.13	1.08	1.70	1.36	2.95	1.43	1.89	1.74	0.73	1.53	0.90	
1971 ...	11.12	1.80	1.26	1.14	1.83	1.42	3.15	1.49	2.07	1.91	1.04	1.51	1.21	
1972 ...	1.17	2.03	1.43	1.75	2.02	1.56	3.37	1.58	2.30	2.08	1.21	1.51	1.30	
1973 ...	1.25	2.30	2.14	...	2.29	1.71	...	1.62	2.62	2.49	0.98	1.55	1.16	
1973 VI ...	1.26	2.44	2.28	...	2.42	1.82	...	1.64	2.80	2.67	1.03	1.34	1.24	
VII ...	1.26	2.46	2.35	...	2.44	1.84	...	1.63	2.80	2.76	1.03	1.40	1.19	
VIII ...	1.28	2.34	2.24	...	2.36	1.77	...	1.64	2.66	2.69	1.00	1.72	1.16	
IX ...	1.35	2.39	2.27	...	2.44	1.78	...	1.64	2.68	2.70	0.99	1.90	1.14	
X ...	1.22	2.39	2.28	...	2.38	1.79	...	1.66	2.75	2.68	1.00	1.75	1.20	
XI ...	1.22	2.23	2.12	...	2.19	1.70	...	1.65	2.62	2.51	0.96	1.65	1.15	
XII ...	1.22	2.14	2.06	...	2.15	1.63	...	1.66	2.52	2.43	0.95	1.59	0.99	
1974 I ...	1.24	2.08	1.97	...	2.08	1.56	...	1.67	2.33	2.34	0.93	1.51	1.12	
II ...	1.24	2.19	2.07	...	2.17	1.61	...	1.71	2.48	2.43	0.86	1.41	1.13	
III ...	1.24	2.28	2.15	...	2.26	1.70	...	1.70	2.50	2.57	0.96	1.50	1.22	
IV ...	1.24	2.36	2.21	...	2.35	1.76	...	1.86	2.47	2.65	—	1.50	1.37	
V ...	1.24	2.32	2.20	...	2.30	1.73	...	1.85	2.47	2.56	—	1.33	1.35	
VI ...	1.24	2.33	2.16	...	2.30	1.70	...	1.84	2.50	2.54	—	1.34	1.38	
VII ...	1.24	2.32	2.17	...	2.32	1.80	...	1.88	2.57	2.50	—	1.34	1.38	
VIII ...	1.24	2.25	2.12	...	2.26	1.76	...	1.99	2.50	2.44	—	1.48	1.35	
IX ...	...	...	2.15	...	...	1.77	...	...	...	2.47	—	1.49	1.43	
X ...	...	...	2.27	...	...	1.77	...	...	...	...	—	1.52	1.57	
XI ...	...	...	2.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1.63	

¹ Interim payment.¹ Paiement intérimaire.**Producer prices****Australia:** Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales (local, interstate, and overseas), including cold storage charges and government subsidies. — **Belgium:** Dairy price of the "Commission des mercuriales de beurre."**Denmark:** Average producer price fixed by the Danish Butter Export Commission. — **Ireland:** Net returns to dairies, wholesale lots. — **Netherlands:** Average price paid by wholesalers, excluding a value added tax of 4%.**Sweden:** Salted "Rune" brand only, official bulk selling price, f.o.b. dairy.**Switzerland:** Centrifugal, first quality, producer price guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union.**Wholesale prices****Canada:** First-grade creamery prints, wholesale price exclusive of subsidies. Montreal. — **France:** Wholesale price, including tax, Paris; through March 1970, creamery from Normandy and pasteurized of all origins; from June 1970, creamery and pasteurized, in bulk. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Domestic, Cologne Exchange; through 1971, dairies' selling price; from January 1972 German standard, bulk, wholesalers' purchase price, free dairy. — **United Kingdom:** New Zealand, finest, salted, ex store, London. — **United States:** Grade A, 92 score, wholesale price, Chicago.**Import prices****United Kingdom:** Danish, salted, London; through June 1971, ex quay; from July 1971, ex store.**Prix de gros****Canada:** Beurre de beurrerie de première qualité, en pains, prix de gros à Montréal, non compris les primes. — **France:** Prix de gros, taxes comprises, Paris; jusqu'à fin mars 1970, laitier, de Normandie et pasteurisé, toutes provenances; à partir de juin 1970, laitier et pasteurisé, en vrac. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Production intérieure, bourse de Cologne; jusqu'à fin 1971, prix de vente laiterie; depuis janvier 1972, qualité allemande, en vrac, prix d'achat grossistes, franco beurrerie. — **Royaume-Uni:** Beurre de Nouvelle Zélande, salé, première qualité, en entrepôt, Londres. — **Etats-Unis:** Qualité A, 92 points, prix de gros, Chicago.**Prix à l'importation****Royaume-Uni:** Beurre danois, salé, Londres; jusqu'à fin juin 1971, en entrepôt, depuis juillet 1971, en entrepôt.

Table 22. - Cheese: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Fromage: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne	Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production							Wholesale prices — Prix de gros					
		Australia	Den- mark	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy		Nether- lands	Switzer- land	Argen- tina	Canada	France	United Kingdom		United States
					I	II						I	II	
VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	IX-VIII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
Dollars/ 112 lb	Kroner/ kg	Marks/ 100 kg	1 000 lire/100 kg	Guilder/ 100 kg	Francs/ 100 kg	New pesos/ kg	Cents/lb	Francs/kg	£/112 lb	Cents/lb				
1969	26.6	3.98	519	159.6	134.7	339	615	2.35	62.6	6.13	14.97	11.30	60.3	
1970	27.7	4.33	536	197.8	155.0	339	621	4.21	68.3	7.23	15.65	14.02	65.1	
1971	31.9	5.07	547	225.6	171.2	371	683	4.30	80.6	7.72	19.47	17.24	67.1	
1972	32.4	5.70	567	253.6	180.0	377	728	7.92	95.8	8.53	26.79	23.93	71.4	
1973	33.8	8.36	562	269.7	180.0	388	...	11.40	99.1	8.56	25.12	24.06	83.7	
1973 VI	33.0	8.60	555	262.5	180.0	392	...	12.32	96.0	8.46	25.00	24.05	80.2	
VII	33.0	8.60	555	262.5	180.0	392	...	12.21	96.0	8.32	24.88	24.05	80.1	
VIII	34.4	8.60	555	262.5	180.0	392	...	12.31	99.0	8.32	24.75	24.05	84.7	
IX	34.4	8.90	556	262.5	180.0	386	...	12.31	104.0	8.31	24.94	24.05	89.8	
X	33.1	8.90	569	262.5	180.0	383	...	—	104.0	8.73	25.25	24.02	94.4	
XI	33.1	8.90	578	262.5	180.0	389	...	—	105.0	8.88	25.00	24.25	97.1	
XII	33.1	9.13	584	262.5	180.0	396	...	—	105.0	9.14	25.16	24.05	94.9	
1974 I	34.1	9.30	597	266.2	180.0	400	...	11.50	105.0	9.44	23.51	24.05	105.0	
II	34.1	9.30	607	275.0	180.0	400	...	11.85	115.0	9.60	26.88	24.05	104.0	
III	34.1	9.30	614	275.0	180.0	401	...	12.20	115.0	9.76	27.84	—	97.9	
IV	34.1	9.50	633	275.0	180.0	405	...	12.32	115.0	9.99	26.85	—	105.0	
V	34.1	9.70	643	275.0	200.0	406	...	14.40	115.0	10.03	31.05	—	97.9	
VI	34.1	9.70	643	275.0	200.0	407	...	14.44	115.0	9.93	32.12	—	85.8	
VII	34.1	9.70	645	275.0	200.0	407	...	17.57	120.0	9.59	32.60	—	88.8	
VIII	34.1	9.70	645	270.0	227.0	415	...	—	130.0	9.53	32.10	—	89.8	
IX . . . . .	...	9.77	645	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	33.25	—	90.3
X . . . . .	...	10.20	656	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	34.10	—	92.9
XI . . . . .	...	10.20	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	34.10	—	—
Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1969	58.8	53.1	132.0	255.4	215.5	93.6	142.5	67.2	127.7	118.7	70.7	53.4	132.9	
1970	61.1	57.7	146.4	316.5	248.0	93.6	143.9	111.0	143.9	130.2	73.9	66.2	143.5	
1971	73.9	68.0	157.6	381.2	275.7	103.5	166.6	96.0	176.0	140.0	92.0	82.2	147.9	
1972	83.4	81.7	175.8	436.3	309.5	116.2	190.7	158.4	213.0	166.7	131.7	117.7	157.4	
1973	98.3	138.7	211.7	431.9	308.9	139.3	...	204.2	218.4	191.7	121.5	116.3	184.5	
1973 VI	91.9	151.0	228.9	449.4	308.2	149.6	...	246.4	211.3	206.1	127.1	122.2	176.8	
VII	91.9	155.7	236.0	448.7	307.8	150.8	...	244.2	211.4	201.6	123.1	119.0	176.7	
VIII	96.1	148.3	249.0	463.5	317.8	146.1	...	246.2	217.1	192.4	119.8	116.4	186.8	
IX	101.0	155.2	229.8	465.4	319.1	152.3	...	246.2	228.0	195.5	118.5	114.3	197.9	
X	97.1	155.8	232.7	460.0	315.4	150.7	...	—	229.5	205.3	121.2	115.3	208.2	
XI	97.1	145.1	226.6	434.5	298.0	140.9	...	—	231.5	197.7	115.3	111.8	214.0	
XII	97.1	145.1	216.1	431.8	296.1	140.2	...	—	232.5	194.1	115.1	110.0	209.2	
1974 I	99.9	140.7	214.6	402.9	272.5	137.5	...	230.0	234.2	185.1	105.4	107.8	231.5	
II	99.9	148.1	227.6	425.4	278.4	143.2	...	237.0	261.7	199.3	122.0	109.1	229.3	
III	99.9	153.5	243.4	442.0	289.3	149.3	...	244.0	260.7	204.9	131.2	—	215.9	
IV	99.9	161.2	252.7	435.0	284.8	156.0	...	246.4	264.0	204.9	128.6	—	231.5	
V	99.9	163.9	254.2	426.7	310.4	152.9	...	288.0	263.5	204.2	146.3	—	215.8	
VI	99.9	161.6	251.7	424.6	308.8	153.5	...	288.8	260.8	205.9	151.1	—	189.0	
VII	99.9	162.2	249.3	425.9	309.7	154.3	...	351.4	270.2	204.3	152.5	—	195.7	
VIII	99.9	158.1	242.1	408.6	343.5	152.9	...	—	290.2	197.6	146.5	—	198.0	
IX . . . . .	...	159.3	243.1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	152.6	—	199.0
X . . . . .	...	166.3	247.3	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	156.6	—	204.9
XI . . . . .	...	166.3	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	156.6	—	—

Producer prices

Australia: Average returns to manufacturers, for all types of sales (local, interstate and overseas), including cold storage charges and government subsidies.

Denmark: Full cream, 45% fat, producer price, fixed by the Danish Cheese Export Commission. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Emmentaler, first quality, 45% fat, dairies' standard selling price, Kempten/Allgau, excluding value added tax. — **Italy:** I - Parmesan, one-year-old, first quality, producer price, Reggio Emilia. II - Sheep's cheese, first class, producer price, Viterbo. — **Netherlands:** Full-cream, factory, average price paid by whole-salers, Leeuwarden, including a value added tax of 4%. — **Switzerland:** Emmentaler, for export, first quality, minimum fat content 45%, 60-kg lots, producer price, guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union.

Wholesale prices

Argentina: Full cream, wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Canada:** No. 1, white, 30-lb lots, wholesale price, Montreal. — **France:** Eastern Central Emmentaler and St. Paulin, wholesale price, including tax, Paris. — **United Kingdom:** and St. Paulin, wholesale price, including tax, Paris. — **United States:** American Cheddar white creamery, traditional selected, London; through I - English Cheddar white creamery, traditional selected, London; through May 1973, ex store; from June 1973, rindless, 40 lb, delivered. II - New Zealand, white, finest grade, ex store, London; through January 1970, waxed, rindless, 40 lb, delivered. — **United States:** American Cheddar; from September 1970, rindless, 40-lb boxes. — **United States:** American No. 1, fresh single daisies, wholesale price, Chicago.

Prix à la production

Australie: Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes (locales, entre Etats, à l'étranger), y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. — **Danemark:** Fromage à pâte riche, 45% de matière grasse, prix à la production fixé par la Commission d'exportation de fromage. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Emmental de première qualité, 45% de matière grasse, prix de vente standard laitière, Kempten/Allgau, non compris la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Italie:** I - Parmesan d'un an, première qualité, prix à la production, Reggio d'Emilie. II - Fromage de lait de brebis, premier choix, prix à la production Viterbo. — **Pays-Bas:** Fromage à pâte riche fabriqué industriellement, prix moyen payé par les grossistes, Leeuwarden, y compris une taxe de 4% sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Suisse:** Emmental d'exportation, premier choix, ayant au moins 45% de matière grasse, en meules de 60 kg, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait.

Prix de gros

Argentine: Fromage à pâte riche, prix de gros, Buenos Aires. — **Canada:** Blanc N° 1, meules de 30 lb, prix de gros, Montréal. — **France:** Emmental est-central et saint-paulin, prix de gros, taxes comprises, Paris. — **Royaume-Uni:** I - Cheddar anglais, «white creamery», qualité traditionnelle, Londres; jusqu'à fin mai 1973, en entrepôt; à partir de juin 1973, sans croûte, 40 lb, livré. II - Fromage de Nouvelle-Zélande, blanc, qualité supérieure, en entrepôt, Londres; jusqu'à fin janvier 1970, parafiné, en caisses; à partir de septembre 1970, sans croûte, caisses de 40 lb. — **Etats-Unis:** Fromage «américain» N° 1, frais, en «daisies», prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 23. - Rubber: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Caoutchouc: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne	Year and month — Année et mois	NATURAL										SYNTHETIC Wholesale prices Prix de gros		
		Producer prices Prix de gros						Export prices Prix à l'exportation			Import prices Prix à l'importation			
		Sri Lanka	Thailand	United Kingdom	United States			Indonesia	Singapore	West Malaysia	United Kingdom			
					I	II	III							
I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII		
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
Rupees/ 1 000 kg	Bahts/ 1 000 kg	£/1 000 kg	Dollars/1 000 kg				New rupiahs/ 100 kg	S. dollars/ 1 000 kg	M. dollars/ 1 000 kg	£/1 000 kg	Cents/lb			
1969	2 289	8 139	231.0	577.5	568.0	524.9	14 809	1 539	1 512	219.9	22.9			
1970	2 001	6 740	187.0	462.5	454.1	444.7	12 257	1 244	1 193	175.1	23.0			
1971	1 746	5 495	151.3	399.0	388.6	378.0	10 238	1 016	925	139.2	23.0			
1972	1 782	5 500	148.9	402.1	381.8	372.4	11 143	935	881	141.9	23.1			
1973 .....	...	...	316.3	785.1	753.4	677.9	23 777	1 669	1 567	287.0	23.2	
1973 VI .....	...	10 320	294.0	833.4	820.6	682.6	23 685	1 699	1 591	273.3	23.3		
VII	2 798	12 220	364.8	968.6	906.5	802.2	29 381	1 984	1 810	339.2	23.3			
VIII	2 618	10 730	372.1	936.4	878.4	822.3	29 469	1 882	1 747	337.7	23.3			
IX	2 689	10 030	347.8	800.8	754.9	719.8	25 944	1 731	1 608	309.7	23.3			
X	2 759	9 670	355.3	783.8	737.4	679.5	23 768	1 672	1 526	293.2	23.3			
XI	3 022	...	396.8	894.1	843.3	722.0	27 212	1 898	1 717	331.2	23.3			
XII .....	...	...	511.4	1 143.8	1 077.4	956.7	34 372	2 432	2 160	427.9	23.3	
1974 I .....	...	...	541.6	1 222.7	1 150.0	1 048.4	36 651	2 691	2 464	489.5	23.3	
II .....	...	...	444.5	1 127.1	1 071.1	998.7	33 008	2 420	2 299	441.6	23.3	
III .....	...	...	392.0	1 041.7	996.8	949.6	30 556	2 284	2 098	404.6	25.4	
IV .....	...	...	346.1	950.3	906.0	884.5	26 547	2 022	1 751	347.1	...	
V .....	...	...	345.9	967.4	892.2	867.3	27 197	2 027	1 730	337.0	...	
VI .....	...	...	309.9	884.9	803.4	814.9	23 177	1 780	1 573	305.4	...	
VII .....	...	...	287.4	776.5	...	...	20 679	1 623	1 468	277.6	...	
VIII .....	...	...	289.3	763.9	...	...	...	1 639	1 430	270.6	...	
IX .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1969	38.5	38.9	55.4	57.8	56.8	52.5	—	50.3	49.4	52.8	50.5			
1970	33.6	32.1	44.9	46.2	45.4	44.5	38.3	40.6	39.0	42.0	50.7			
1971	29.3	26.4	36.9	39.9	38.9	37.8	29.0	33.4	30.4	34.0	50.7			
1972	28.5	26.4	36.9	40.2	38.2	37.2	29.8	33.2	31.2	35.1	50.8			
1973 .....	...	...	77.7	78.5	75.3	67.8	63.6	68.4	64.1	70.5	51.1	
1973 VI .....	...	49.6	75.9	83.3	82.1	68.3	63.3	72.0	67.4	70.6	51.4		
VII	45.0	58.7	91.7	96.9	90.6	80.2	78.6	88.2	80.4	85.2	51.4			
VIII	41.5	51.6	91.5	93.6	87.8	82.2	78.8	80.4	74.7	83.0	51.4			
IX	41.7	48.2	83.9	80.1	75.5	72.0	69.4	74.0	68.7	74.7	51.4			
X	42.8	46.5	86.7	78.4	73.7	68.0	63.6	71.1	64.9	71.5	51.4			
XI	46.8	...	93.0	89.4	84.3	72.2	72.8	77.2	69.8	77.6	51.4			
XII .....	...	...	119.8	114.4	107.7	95.7	91.9	98.9	86.7	99.4	51.4	
1974 I .....	...	...	123.3	122.3	115.0	104.8	98.0	108.5	99.4	111.5	51.4	
II .....	...	...	102.5	112.7	107.1	99.9	88.3	98.0	93.1	101.8	51.4	
III .....	...	...	93.8	104.2	99.7	95.0	81.7	94.4	86.7	96.9	56.0	
IV .....	...	...	84.2	95.0	90.6	88.4	71.0	84.3	73.0	84.4	...	
V .....	...	...	82.8	96.7	89.2	86.7	72.7	84.1	71.8	80.6	...	
VI .....	...	...	74.1	88.5	80.3	81.5	62.0	72.5	63.9	73.0	...	
VII .....	...	...	68.7	77.6	...	...	55.3	66.0	59.7	66.4	...	
VIII .....	...	...	69.2	76.4	...	...	...	66.6	58.1	64.7	...	
IX .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NATURAL RUBBER

Wholesale prices

Sri Lanka: No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, excluding export duty, Colombo. – Thailand: Ribbed smoked sheets, No. 1, wholesale price, Bangkok. – United Kingdom: No. 1 R.S.S., spot price, London. – United States: Wholesale price, New York: I - No. 1 R.S.S. II - No. 3 R.S.S. III - No. 3 blanket crepe.

Export prices

Indonesia: Sheets No. 1, export price, f.o.b. Djakarta. – Singapore: No. 1 R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. - West Malaysia: No. 3 R.S.S., f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur.

Import prices

United Kingdom: No. 3 R.S.S., c.i.f. London.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Wholesale prices

United States: S-type cold, staining and nonstaining, Nos. 1500 and 1502, f.o.b. plant.

CAOUTCHOUC NATUREL

Prix de gros

Sri Lanka: Nº 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, droits d'exportation non compris, Colombo. – Thaïlande: R.S.S. (feuilles gaufrées), Nº 1, prix de gros, Bangkok. – Royaume-Uni: Nº 1 R.S.S., prix du disponible, Londres. – Etats-Unis: Prix de gros, New York: I - Nº 1 R.S.S. II - Nº 3 R.S.S. III - Nº 3 « blanket crepe ».

Prix à l'exportation

Indonésie: Sheets Nº 1, prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta. – Singapour: Nº 1 R.S.S., en balles, f.o.b. - Malaisie occidentale: Nº 3 R.S.S., f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Nº 3 R.S.S., c.a.f. Londres.

CAOUTCHOUC SYNTHÉTIQUE

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Type S froid, « staining » et « nonstaining », Nºs 1500 et 1502, f.o.b. usine.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	23		23		23
Roots and tubers		Oilseeds and oils		Grains	
Potatoes	1,6	Cottonseed and oil	4,10/11	Barley.....	2,9
Rubber	3,12	Groundnuts and oil	5,10/11	Maize.....	2,9
Sugar	1,6	Linseed and oil	4,10/11	Oats.....	2,9
Tobacco	3,12	Olive oil	4,10/11	Rice.....	9
Vegetables		Palm kernels and oil	5,10/11	Rye.....	2,9
Onions	1,7/8	Palm oil	5,10/11	Wheat	9
Tomatoes	1	Soybeans and oil	4,10/11		
EXTERNAL TRADE					
Beverages and beverage crops		Roots and tubers		Livestock products	
Coffee	3,6,12	Potatoes	1,6	Butter.....	1
Tea	3,6,12			Cheese.....	1
Fibres		Sugar	1,3,6	Eggs.....	7/8
Cotton	3,9,12	Tobacco	3,7/8,12	Milk.....	1
Fruit				Wool	12
Lemons and limes.....	3,7/8	PRICES			
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines	3,7/8	Series of international significance	1-12	Meat	
Grain		Beverages and beverage crops		Bacon	7/8
Barley.....	2,7/8,10/11	Cocoa beans	6,12	Beef cattle and beef	6,12
Maize.....	2,7/8,10/11	Coffee	6,12	Pigs.....	7/8
Oats.....	2,7/8,10/11	Tea	6,12	Poultry	7/8
Rice	2,7/8,10/11	Fibres		Sheep and lambs	6
Rye	2,7/8,10/11	Cotton	10/11		
Wheat	2,4,7/8,10/11	Miscellaneous fibres	10/11	Miscellaneous feedstuffs	10/11
Wheat flour	2,4,7/8,10/11			Oilseeds and fats and oils	
Livestock products		Fruit		Fats and oils	4,10/11
Butter.....	1,6	Dried fruit	1	Oilseeds	4,10/11
Cheese and curds	1,6	Fresh fruit:			
Eggs	5,12	Apples	3	Roots and tubers	
Meat	1,5,9	Bananas	3	Potatoes	1
Milk and cream	1,5,9	Grapefruit	3	Rubber	5
Wool	5,9,12	Lemons	3	Tobacco	7/8,12
		Oranges	3	Index numbers	
				Prices received and prices paid by farmers	5,10/11

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